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Epistolary Curiosities;

SERIES THE FIRST:

CONSISTING OF

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS,

Of the Seventeenth Century,

Illustrative of the HERBERT Family,

And of the Reigns of JAMES I. CHARLES I. CHARLES II.
JAMES II. and WILLIAM III.

FROM

GEORGE HERBERT,
ELIZABETH QUEEN OF
BOHEMIA,
EDWARD LORD HERBERT
OF CHERBURY,
Sir HENRY HERBERT, Knight,
Master of the Revels,
PRINCE RUPERT,
PRINCE MAURICE,

GENERAL FAIRFAX,
OLIVER CROMWELL,
JOHN SELDEN,
GENERAL MONK,
ARTHUR HERBERT, LORD
TORRINGTON,
LORD GODOLPHIN,
DUKE of SHREWSBURY,
&c. &c.

With Notes, and an Appendix.

EDITED BY

REBECCA WARNER,

OF BEECH COTTAGE, BATH.

PRINTED BY

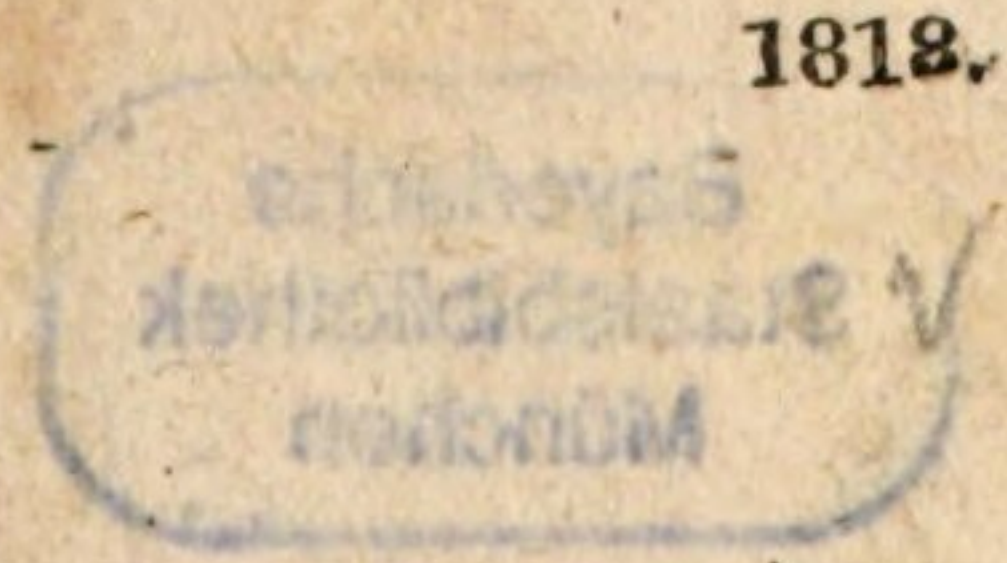
RICHARD CRUTTWELL, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, BATH;

AND SOLD BY

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

1812.



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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- P. 28.** Note. After "unknown," add, The writer of this letter was Mary, daughter to John Egerton earl of Bridgewater, and wife of Richard Herbert, son and heir of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury. They had issue four sons and four daughters. Edward succeeded his father in his title and estate, in 1655; and he was succeeded in the same by his brother Henry Herbert in 1678, a captain in the army, who died 1691, without issue, whereby the title became extinct, till it was renewed in Henry Herbert, the son of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, and master of the Revels.
- 42.** Note. For "Sir Henry Vere," read "Sir Henry Every."
- 56.** Note. For "widow," read "first wife." Edward Herbert married a second wife, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of George Lord Chandos, who survived him: but he left no issue.
- 58.** Add to the Note. The whole of Sir Henry's estate had been sequestered, but he was allowed to compound for £1330.—*Catalogue of Compounders, letter H.*
- 66.** Note. For "in whom," read, "in whose brother Henry, &c;" and add, on the death of Lord Edward, without issue, in 1678, his brother Henry succeeded to his title and estate. In 1672, being a captain of a troop of horse in Sir Henry Jones's regiment, he went over with them from under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, to the assistance of the French King; and was afterwards captain in the Duke of York's troop of horse. In 1678, he resigned his military employments; and was made Custos Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire in 1679. He went heartily into the Revolution; and on the accession of William and Mary, was made cofferer to the household. He died, without issue, the 21st April, 1691.—*Coll. Peerage, Supp. vol. i. p. 269.*
- 69.** First Note. Add, she was daughter of Sir Robert Osley, of Dalby, in the county of Leicester, knight.

TO THE READER.

THERE are few persons, of minds at all turned to the humbler branches of literature, of leisure time, and solitary habits, who have not, in the course of years, collected a stock, more or less in quantity and value, of original, curious, or interesting compositions. Collections of this description will of course become more extensive as time rolls on, since the taste for such accumulations,

“As if increase of appetite did grow

“By what it fed on,”

is only sharpened by every fresh acquisition; while the mass will be continually added to, by that liberal spirit of communication (by no means uncommon in our age and country), which pleases itself in contributing to the enlargement of such literary stores. To such liberal and friendly communication, the Editor is, in great measure, indebted for the contents of the following pages; and, were she at liberty to point out the particular sources from whence her materials are drawn; or, to acknowledge the assistance she has been favoured with, in the

slight notes which accompany the letters; she should feel less hesitation in presenting her volume to the public, and less doubt as to its favourable reception. She is, however, still willing to hope, that the connection which the letters will be found to have with the earlier history of a great and interesting family; and the light they throw on the manners, events, and politics of the period to which they relate; may of themselves prove passports to acceptance and favour.

By the younger females of this polished and enlightened age, in which the labours of the tapestry frame and the spinning-wheel have been exchanged for mental improvement, and ornamental acquirements, it will perhaps scarcely be credited, that their countrywomen, of the seventeenth century, ladies of family and fashion, should have been so grossly ignorant of their native language, and the most simple and familiar rules of grammar, as will appear to have been the case from some of the following letters. They are, however, one and all, without any exception, given verbally and literally from the *originals*, which are now in the hands of

THE EDITOR.

LETTER I.

From GEORGE HERBERT* *to* Mr. H. HERBERT.†

BROTHER,

1618.

THE disease which I am troubled with now is the shortness of time, for it hath been my fortune of late to have such sudden warning, that I have not leazure to impart unto you some of those observations which I have framed to myself in conversation; and whereof I would

* The amiable character of GEORGE HERBERT hath been beautifully delineated by that agreeable biographer, Isaac Walton, in his life of this excellent man. In his epistle to the reader, he professes, that this piece of Biography was so far a free-will offering, "that it was written chiefly to please himself;" and it is consequently characterised by all that feeling, as well as simplicity, which an author diffuses over his subject, when it is peculiarly agreeable to him. Of this life, two good editions have been published within these few years; one by Dr. Wordsworth, in his Ecclesiastical Biography, 1810; and another in Dr. Zouch's "Walton's Lives," with valuable notes, 3d edition, 1817. In summing up Mr. Herbert's character, Walton's words are, "thus he lived, and thus he died, like a saint, unspotted of the world, full of alms-deed, full of humility, and all the examples of a virtuous life;" and, indeed, his life exhibits such a lovely picture of practical piety, extensive charity, and pure philanthropy, as gives George Herbert, a just claim to the title of one "of the excellent ones of the earth," and of "them who excel

not have you ignorant. As I shal find occasion, you shal receive them by peeces ; and if there by any such which you have found

“ in righteousness.” The influence of such christian virtue is well exemplified, in the impression it made on the mind of his brother, the celebrated Edward Lord Cherbury, who, deist as he was, could not avoid seeing, acknowledging, and paying a tribute to it. “ His life,” says his Lordship, speaking of his brother George, “ was most holy and exemplary, insomuch, that about Salisbury, “ where he lived beneficed for many years, he was little less than “ sainted.” Lord Cherbury’s life, edited by H. Walpole, 1778.— Early in life his views seem to have been those of courtly honour and political importance ; but having relinquished them, partly from disappointment, and partly from having formed a proper estimate of their fallacy and worthlessness, he took orders, became prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Bemerton. near Salisbury. He died between 1639 and 1640. His poems were published in London, 1635, under the title of “ The Temple ;” and his “ Priest to the Temple,” in 1652. Lord Bacon dedicated to him a translation of some Psalms into English verse. Gen. Diction. Life of Lord Cherbury, *ut supra*, p. 12. See also Nichols’s Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 518. He was born A.D. 1593, on the 3d of April.

† HENRY HERBERT was the sixth son of Richard Herbert, esq; and Magdalen Newport, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, and born A.D. 1660. His brother, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his curious history of his own life, has made the following mention of Henry. “ Henry, after he had been brought up in “ learning, as the other brothers were, was sent by his friends “ into France, where he attained the language of that country in “ perfection, after which he came to Court, and was made Gentleman of the King’s Privy Chamber, and Master of the Revells; “ by which means, as also by a good marriage, he attained to great “ fortunes, for himself and his posterity to enjoy. He also hath “ given several proofs of his courage in duells, and otherwise, “ being no less dextrous in the ways of the Court, as having gotten “ much by it.” P. 13. The following particulars from MSS. in the editor’s hands, will throw some light on the circumstances of Sir H. Herbert’s life; and the history of his progeny,

useful to yourself, communicate them to me.
You live in a brave nation, where, except you
wink, you cannot but see many brave examples.

“ Itt pleased the King, att my Lord Chamberline’s motion, to
“ sende for mee unto his chamber, by James Palmer, and to
“ knighte mee, with my Lord Marquis Hamilton’s sworde. He
“ was pleased likewise to bestowe many good wordes upon mee,
“ and to receive mee as Master of the Revells. At Wilton, this
“ 7th August, 1623.”

“ I sente the certificate of my knitehood, under my Lord Cham-
“ berline’s hande, to the Earl Marshall, whereupon he certified to
“ the office of the Harolds, and ’twas entered in their booke the
“ 14th of August, 1623. The Harolds had no fee, but the Lord
“ Marshal’s Secretarys 10s.

“ Sir Thomas Morgan, my Lord Chamberline’s steward, was
“ knited within an hour after mee, att the same house at Wilton,
“ and payde the same fee.

“ I was sworn King James his servant, by Sir George Keene,
“ in ordinary gentleman of his privy chamber, the 20th March,
“ 1621, at Whitehall.”

“ My son William Herbert, was borne on Monday the 1st of
“ May, in the yeare of our Lord 1626.

“ His godfathers and godmother:

“ William Earle of Pembroke, Lord Steward of his Majesty’s
“ household.

“ Philip Earle of Montgomery, Lord Chamberline of his Majesty’s
“ household.

“ The Lady Danvers, my mother, and his grandmother.

“ On Mayday, 1642, William Herbert is sixteene yeares olde.

“ My daughter Vere Herbert was born on Wendsday, being
“ the 29th August, in the yeare of our Lord 1627.

“ Her godmothers and godfather:

“ The Countess of Barkshyre, Dovager, a Vere by name, and syster
“ to the Earle of Oxford and to the Countess of Montgomery.

“ The Countess of Carnarvon, sole daughter to the Earle of
“ Montgomery.

“ Sir Henry Mildmay, master of the King’s Jewel-house.

“ On the 29th Aug. in 1642, Vere Herbert is fifteene years olde.

Bee covetous, then, of all good which you see in Frenchmen, whether it be in knowledge, or in fashion, or in words ; for I would have you, even

“ My daughter, Frances Herbert, was borne on a Munday, the
“ 29th December, 1628.

“ Her godfather and godmothers:

“ The Lady Frances Stanley, Countess of Bridgwater.

“ Mrs. Coventry, wife to my Lord Coventry that now is.

“ The Lord Gray, Earle of Stanford.

“ On the 29th December 1642, Frances Herbert is fourteene
“ years olde.

“ They were all borne at Woodford, and christened at Wood-
“ ford, by Mr. Isaacson, now Dr. Isaacson, parson of Woodford.

“ This certificate of their severall ages was taken out of my
“ booke of entrys the 24th December, 1641, by Henry Herbert,
“ at Woodford.”

“ On Monday the 24th July 1654, it pleased the LORD to deil-
“ ver my wife safe of a son, between sixe and seaven of the
“ clocke in the eveninge, by the hande of Mrs. Sumner, the
“ mydwife.

“ My sister the Lady Browne was present, Mrs. Reaves the
“ drye nurse, Mrs. Browne, and Sarah Cogland and Ann Knap,
“ servants.

“ At my brother Evelyn's house in Kinge's-street, in Covent-
“ Garden.

“ Praysed be GOD for all his mercies in CHRIST JESUS ; his
“ excesse of mercies in our JESUS, for his mercies endure for ever.

“ On Thursday the 12th July, 1655, it pleased the LORD to
“ deliver my wife safe of a daughter, about three in the after-
“ noone, by the hande of Mrs. Sumner, the mydwife. At my
“ brother Evelyn's house in King's-street, in Covent-Garden.

“ Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Matson were present, and servants ;
“ the drye nurse came not, till my wife was delivered.

“ Praysed be the LORD for his mercies, for they endure for ever.

“ She was christened on Friday in the afternoon, about foure
“ of the clocke, being the 26th of July, 1655, at my brother

in speeches, to observe so much, as when you meet with a witty French speech, try to speak the like in English: so shall you play a good marchant, by transporting French commodities to your own country. Let there be no kind of excellency which it is possible for you to attain to, which you seek not; and have a good conceit of your wit, mark what I say, have a good conceit of your wit; that is, be proud, not with a foolish vantage of yourself when there is no cause, but by setting a just price of your qualities: and it is the part of a poor spirit to undervalue himself and blush. But I am out of my time: when I have more time, you shall hear

“ Evelyn’s house in King’s-street, in Covent-Garden, and named
 “ Magdalen, my mother’s christian name.

“ Her godmothers, the Lady Jones, widowe of Sir Henry
 “ Jones, baronet, deceased, my late nephewe, the son of my eldest
 “ sister. My neece, Magdalen Vaughan.

“ My brother, Gabriel Offley, her godfather, youngest brother
 “ of my wife.”

“ Here lyes the bodys of Mary Herbert, who dyd Aug. 6th,
 “ 1666; and of Richard, who dyd March 10th, 1669; and of Sir
 “ Henry Herbert, father of Mary and Richard, by Dame Elizabeth,
 “ his wife; Master of the Revels, and of the Privy Chamber, to
 “ King James the 1st, King Charles the 1st, and King Charles the
 “ 2d. He died Aprill 27, 1673.

“ Here lyes Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Herbert and Dame
 “ Elizabeth his wife, who married Charles Hore, of Cagford, in the
 “ county of Devon, esq; Aug. 27th, 1694; and dyd in childbed
 “ July the 30th, 1695.

“ Here also lyes Dame Elisabeth Herbert, widow of the said
 “ Sir Henry Herbert. She dyed July 7th, 1698.

“ *Vita quid est hominum nisi spes incerta metusque,*

“ *Hæc inter dubii vivimus et morimur.*

more; and write you freely to mee in your letters,
for I am your ever loving brother,

G. HERBERT.

P. S. My brother is somewhat of the same temper, and perhaps a little more mild, but you will hardly perceive it.*

To my dear brother,
Mr. Henry Herbert, at Paris.

LETTER II.

From the same to Sir HENRY HERBERT,†

DEAR BRO;

IT is so long since I heard from you, that I long to heare both how you and your's doe: and also what becomes of you this sommer. It is the whole amount of this letter, and therefore entertaine it accordingly from

Your very affectionate bro;

7 June, Bemerton.

G. HERBERT.

My wife's and neeces' service to you.

* This alludes, probably, to Lord Edward Herbert's warmth of temper; for he tells us himself, in his own romantic life; that "passion and choler were infirmities to which all his race were "subject." P. 13. The remarkable events of his life illustrate the truth of this honest confession; for they were such as realized all the adventures of fictitious knight-errantry.

† This letter must have been written after the year 1630, since Mr. G. Herbert was inducted into Bemerton, from whence he dates it, on the 26th April, in that year.—*Walton's Life to George Herbert, p. 72. Zouch's edition.*

LETTER III.

From the same to the same.

DEAR BRO;

I Was glad of your Cambridge newes, but you joyed me exceedingly with your relation of my Lady Duchess's forwardnes in our church building.† I am glad I used you in it, and you have no cause to be sorry, since it is GOD's business. If there fall out yet any rubb, you shall heare of me; and your offering of yourself to move my Lords of Manchester and Boollingbrook is very welcome to mee. To shew a forwardness in religious works is a good testimony of a good spirit. The LORD bless you, and make you abound in every good worke, to the joy of your ever loving brother,

March 21, Bemerton.

G. HERBERT.

'To my deere brother,
Sir Henry Herbert, at Court.

† Mr. Herbert, while a deacon, had been presented, in 1626, to the prebend of Longton-Ecclesia, in the diocese of Lincoln, the church of which place he found in so a ruinous state, as rendered it unfit for public service. "By his own, and the contribution of many of his kindred, and other noble friends, he undertook the re-edification of it." Life, 54. When he succeeded to Bemerton, he found this church also, as well as the parsonage-house, dilapidated; and proceeded, in the same conscientious manner, to put both into compleat repair. It is to this pious work, that he probably alludes in the above letter.

LETTER IV.

*From the same to the same.**

DEAR BRO ;

THAT you did not only entertain my proposals, but advance them, was lovingly done, and like a good brother. Yet truly it was none of my meaning, when I wrote, to putt one of our neeces into your hands but barely what I wrote I meant, and no more; and am glad that although you offer more, yet you will doe, as you write, that alsoe. I was desirous to putt a good mind into the way of charity, and that was all I intended. For concerning your offer of receiving one, I will tell you what I wrote to our eldest brother, when he urged one upon me, and but one, and that at my choice. I wrote to him that I would have both or neither; and that upon this ground, because they were to come into an unknown country, tender in knowledge,

* The above letter is a master-piece of artful composition, exercised in a most praise-worthy cause. The feeling manner in which the writer touches on the cruelty of separating the young people; the interesting way in which he introduces the third unfriended and solitary niece; the delicate mode in which he unfolds his secret wish that his brother should take this young person under his protection; and the indirect method in which he enforces it as a duty upon him so to do, are strong proofs of George Herbert's feeling, discretion, and deep knowledge of the human heart.

sense, and age, and knew none but one who could be no company to them. Therefore I considered that if one only came, the comfort intended would prove a discomfort. Since that I have seen the fruit of my observation, for they have lived so lovingly, lying, eating, walking, praying, working, still together, that I take a comfort therein; and would not have to part them yet, till I take some opportunity to let them know your love, for which both they shall, and I doe, thank you. It is true there is a third sister, whom to receive were the greatest charitie of all, for she is youngest, and least looked unto; having none to doe it but her school-mistresse, and you know what those mercenary creatures are. Neither hath she any to repair unto at good times, as Christmas, &c. which, you know, is the encouragement of learning all the year after, except my cousin Bett take pittie of her, which yet at that distance is some difficulty. If you could think of taking her, as once you did, surely it were a great good deed, and I would have her conveyed to you. But I judge you not: doe that which GOD shall put into your hart, and the LORD bless all your purposes to his glory. Yet, truly if you take her not, I am thinking to do it, even beyond my strengthe; especially at this time, being more beggarly now than I have been these many years, as having spent two hundred pounds in building; which to me that have nothing yett, is very much.

But though I both consider this, and your observation, also, of the unthankfulness of kindred bredd up, (which generally is very true,) yet I care not; I forgett all thinges, so I may doe them good who want it. So I doe my part to them, lett them think of me what they will or can. I have another judge, to whom I stand or fall. Yf I should regard such things, it were in another's power to defeat my charity, and evill shold be stronger then good: but difficultie are so farr from cooling christians, that they whett them. Truly it grieves me to think of the child, how destitute she is, and that in this necessary time of education. For the time of breeding is the time of doing children good; and not as many who think they have done fairly, if they leave them a good portion after their decease. But take this rule, and it is an outlandish one, which I commend to you as being now a father, "the best-bredd child hath "the best portion." Well; the good GOD bless you more and more; and all yours; and make your family, a housefull of GOD's servants. So prayes

Your ever loving brother,

G. HERBERT.

My wife's and neeces' service.

To my very dear brother
Sir Henry Herbert, at Court.

LETTER V.

From Dr JOHN DONNE to Sir ROBERT CARR. §*

SIR,

I Presume you rather try what you can doe, in mee, than what I can doe in verse, you knowe my uttermost when it was at best, and

* The only letter (as the editor believes) in the present collection, which has already been before the public, is this from Dr. Donne, which was printed in a volume, entitled "Poems by John Donne, Savoy, 1669." It is introduced into this series for several reasons. 1st, Because the transcript is made from the *original letter*, and signed by the Doctor, with an orthography of his name different from the usual one, Dunn, instead of Donne. 2dly, Because it is not accompanied in the edition of his works, above referred to, with any illustration. And, 3dly, because an endorsement on it, in the handwriting of Sir Henry Herbert, seems to throw some light on a passage in Walton's *Life of Dr. Donne*, which is not explained by the biographer.

This pious man, and powerful preacher, was born, according to Walton, in the year 1573. He entered, later than usual in life, into holy orders, by the persuasion of James 1st, who often expressed great satisfaction of his having been the means of introducing so worthy a person into the church. We hear much of him as a poet, but little as a divine, though in the latter character he had great merit. His "Pseudo-Martyr," in which he effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal supremacy, is the most valuable of his prose writings. His Sermons abound too much with the pedantry of the time in which they were written, to be at all esteemed in the present age. Some time before his death, when he was emaciated with study and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped in a sheet, which was gathered over his head in the manner of a shroud; and having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken, which was kept by his bed-side as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument in St. Paul's Church was done after this portrait. He

even then I did best, when I had least truth for my subject. In this present case there is soe much truth, as it defeats all poetry. Call, therefore, this paper by what name you will; and if it be not worthy of him, nor of you, nor of mee, smother it, and bee that the sacrifice. If you had comaunded mee to have waited on his body to Scotland, and preached there, I should have embraced the obligacon with more alacrity. But I thanke you that you would comaund that which I was loth to doe; for even that hath given a tincture of merit to the obedience of, Sir,

Your poore friende, and servant in CHRIST,

JOHN DUNN.

died March 31, 1631. (*Granger*.) On the back of the letter from whence the above is printed, are the following words, in Sir Henry Herbert's hand, *Miserum est ab iis lædi, de quibus non possis quæri*; which seem to have some connection with a passage in Walton's life of Dr. Donne, to this effect: "He was once and but "once, clouded with the King's displeasure, and it was about this "time; which was occasioned by some malicious whisperer, "who told his Majesty that Dr. Donne had put on the general "humour of the pulpits," &c. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Marquis Hamilton, a favourite of King James I. on whose decease the poem alluded to in the letter had been composed, was the malicious whisperer referred to by Isaac Walton; and the person to whom the Latin sentence on the back of Donne's letter was applied by Sir Henry Herbert. The poem occurs in the volume before mentioned, p. 327, beginning thus, "Whether "that soul which now comes up to you," &c.

§ Sir Robert Carr, afterwards Earl of Ancram. Dr. Donne, at his going into Germany, presented to Sir Robert a copy of his *Biathanatos*, with a letter which Dr. Zouch has given in a note.—*Donne's Life*, vol. i. p. 134.

LETTER VI.

From the QUEEN of BOHEMIA to Sir EDW.
HERBERT.†*

SIR EDW. HERBERT,

I Pray be assured that my being in childbed hath hindered all this while from thank-

* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I., (married to Frederick, the Palsgrave, or Elector Palatine, eldest son of the King of Bohemia,) whom Kirkton, in his "History of the Church of Scotland," characterizes as having past "the most unhappy life of any woman in the world." The crown of Bohemia being offered by the States to Frederick, in 1619; he, in an evil hour, accepted it, and thereby plunged himself and family into ruin, and deluged Europe with a sea of blood." Speaking of Elizabeth, Mr. Granger says, "This amiable Princess, who only saw a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of Queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even equanimity." So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called "the Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress seemed to have no other effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before,"—*Vol. i. 317.* It is a curious circumstance, that this illustrious couple were married by *banns*, which were asked in the Chapel Royal.—*Winwood's Memorials, iii. 431.* Sir Edward Herbert was honoured by Elizabeth with her particular esteem and regard. He made two visits to her and the Palatine, when they resided at Heydelberg, (as he mentions in his life,) and was received by them both in the most kind and hospitable manner; and a correspondence was maintained between him and the Queen, after she and her husband were driven from their throne, and had sought shelter in Holland. It must have added much to the misfortunes of Elizabeth, that she was deserted in them by her own father and met with no sympathy

ing you for your letter, and no forgetfulness of mine to you, to whome I have ever had obli-

from her brother, Charles I.—*Neal's History of the Puritans*, vol. v. 94—260. It is also curious, that the only public interest taken in England in her affairs, was by the Long Parliament.—*Rushworth*, part iii. vol. i. p. 316—357.

† This singular compound of reason and passion, philosophy and enthusiasm, made a considerable figure, both in the courtly circles and political world, during the reign of James I. The events of his extraordinary life, as told by himself, convince us that the writers of chivalrous romance took all their representations of character and manners from actual existence. The late Lord Orford, in his “Royal and Noble Authors,” has given us the following particulars of this celebrated courtier, and distinguished writer. “One of the greatest ornaments of the “learned peerage was a man of martial spirit and a profound “understanding. He was made Knight of the Bath, when Prince “Henry was installed for the Garter; and being sent ambassador “to France, to interpose in behalf of the Protestants in that “kingdom, he returned the insolence of the great constable, “Luynes, with the spirit of a gentleman, without committing “his dignity of ambassador. It occasioned a coolness between the Courts, but the blame fell wholly on the Constable. In 1625, Sir Edward was made a baron of Ireland; “in 1631, of England; but in the cause of his country sided “with its representatives. He died in 1648; having written “‘De Veritate, &c.’ a book in which the author asserts the “doctrine of innate ideas, &c.; another, ‘De Religione Gentilium, &c.’ a third, ‘Expositio Buckinghami, &c.’ a “fourth, (by far the best of his literary productions,) entitled, “‘Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth;’ and a fifth, called, “‘Occasional Poems.’ He is buried at St. Giles’s in the Fields, “but had erected an allegoric monument for himself in the “church of Montgomery; a description of which is given by “Lloyd. His Lordship had been indemnified by the Parliament “for his Castle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demolish.”—*Vol. ii.* 213. In Dr. Leland his Lordship has found an opponent far superior to himself in acuteness, perspicuity, and logical precision; who has completely and satisfactorily

gation for your love, which I will ever acknowledge and seeke to requite in what I can; which I entreat you to be confident of, and that these lines may assure you of it from her that is ever your most assured friend,

R. ELIZABETH.

The Hagh, this 7th June.

LETTER VII.

From Sir RALPH CLARE to Sir HENRY HERBERT, Knight.*

SIR,—I have returned your owne particular, accompanied with another of Sir Edw. Blount's, § answered his deistical objections; and demonstrated, that his celebrated confirmation of the truth of his book, "De Veritate," was a delusion of the author's imagination, instead of "a sign from heaven." The texture of his Lordship's mind, indeed, and the warmth of his temperament, rendered him peculiarly adapted, to admit such impressions of the fancy, as serious realities. A specimen of the nature of Lord Herbert's theism will be seen in a prayer, composed by him, in the Appendix.

* Sir Ralph Clare, Knight of the Bath, of Caldwell, Worcester shire, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Clare, knight. He was (as his epitaph in Kidderminster church informs us) servant unto Prince Henry; made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. whom he attended in all his fortunes. He was equally loyal to Charles II.; and died 21st April, 1670, aged 84 years. There is a print of him in Nash's Hist. Worcestershire, v. ii. p. 45.

§ Sir Edward Blount, baronet, of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, and lord of the manor of Kidderminster; who died 13th November, 1630, aged 76. His Latin epitaph in Kidderminster

and soe much of his lettre as concerne your busines. By which you will easily discerne the difference of the valiewes, and his opinion upon the whole matter, and soe may make your bargaine with the more advantage. His better judgement warnes mee not to invite you to a purchase ; otherwise I could finde in my hart to tell you, that I should be very glad of soe good a neighbour. But playe the best of your owne game, without considering the standers by ; and yf you can devise how I may bee able to doe you further service, in this or in any thing else, I pray you (without ceremony) command your affectionat servant,

R. CLARE.

St. James's, this 2d March, 1627.

My opinion of Ribsford†.—Touching the situation of the house, I consider it to be pleasant for the somer, but not healthful in the winter.

Further, the estate, standing a great part of it yn coppice wood, doth not strengthen a lord with any multitude of able tenants.

church describes him as a man of ancient and honourable family; highly endowed with excellent mental and intellectual qualities; devoid of ambition, and attached to private and domestic life; generous, but prudent; elegant, but economical; respected by his superiors; adored by his inferiors; and beloved by all.

† Notwithstanding the unfavourable opinion expressed by Sir Edward Blount, respecting the purchase of Ribsford, Sir Henry bought the estate and made it the country residence of his family. It was an ancient moated house, in the neighbourhood of Bewdley, in the county of Worcester.

The house itself is much in decay.

Touching the purchase. I hold that it is not fitt to give for the bare rent of the dimeanes, so much by two yeares purchase, as for so much land in yerely valew.

I hold further, a reversion after three lives not to exede four yeres purchase; after two lives, seven yeares purchase; after one lief, nine yeares purchase.

I have credably heard, that old Sir John Lewson, of Kent, did hold, that he that had an estate for three lives in possession, had as equal in value as three partes of the inheritance divided into four partes.

About fourteen yeares purchase £3500 for the demesnes.

To my much honoured, good friend, Sir H. Herbert, these.

LETTER VIII.

From Sir HENRY JONES, to Sir HENRY HERBERT.*

NOBLE BROTHER,—I Am given to understande by the relatione of dyvers gentlemen and

* “Elizabeth, my eldest sister, was married to Sir Henry Jones, of Albemarles, who had by her one son and two daughters; the latter of her time was the most sickly and miserable that hath been known in our times, while, for the space of about fourteen years, she languished and pined away to skin and bones, and at last died in London, and lyeth buried in a church, called _____, near Cheapside.”—*The Life of Edward Lord Herbert*, p. 15.

travaylers, that my wief is muche afflicted with the hard usage she doth suffer at the Doctor's hands, and that his disposition is very harshe towards her; whereof I wonder muche to heare, for I have found his carriage both fayre and lovinge, and cold hardlie believe the contrarie, but that it is soe publicuely reported by manie, that I am greatly ashamed to heare of it: wherefore I would intreate you to doe me the courtesye, and in your brotherly affectione to her, to take some notice thereof, and, accõrdinge as you finde cause, see that shee may not be wronged or debarred of her owne, as farr foorth as shall be needfull to supply her occasiones; and if anie should conceive that I doe this as makinge account to receave anie benefitt from her, I take GOD to witnesse, that I doe not expect the vallew of a penie of all that shee hath, but onely one diamond, which was my father's; and that, I hope, if GOD inables her to speake at her dieing, shee will take order that I may have it. As for the rest, I doe not regarde them when I am bereaved of my wief, whoe is dearer unto mee then any thinge ells; and my desire is, if I could, to helpe her rather then to seeke of her; but the greate chardge I have been lately put unto in settlinge my children hath muche disabled me, that I cannot doe as I would; and albeit the one did not match herself with my consent, yet my care was neverthelesse to make and provide her a portione

as good as her sisters. And nowe being disburthened of them, my next care shal be to ridd myselfe out of debt, wherewith my minde is muche perplexed, and then I hope to live at some more ease towards my latter dayes ; for hitherto I could never be out of troubles and cares. Thus hoping to heare from you touchinge what I write, with the remembrance of my true affection to yourself, and my service to your noble ladye, I rest, yourtruely honouringe brother,

H. JOHNES.

Abermarles, 27th Feb. 1633.

I pray remember me to all persons, and I would desire to knowe how my cozen, William Herbert, your sonne, is. If he be ready for the ridinge of a horse, I will provide him with a Welch nagg, that shal be as mettlesome as himselfe. I pray you remember my service to my brother, my Lord Herbert.

To the Right Woorll. his muche honored brother, Sir Henry Herbert, at the signe of the Shipp, in the upper end of Bucklersbury, these, London.

If he doth not lodge there, intreate them to direct the bringer wher to finde him.

LETTER IX.

*From Sir HENRY HERBERT§ to ****

June, 1639.

WHEN the Kinge was in Spaine, it troubled my Lord of Carlisle, meeting with my Lord of Holland, that his mule had not given

* “ At the same time that the King (Charles I.) resolved to
“ raise an army, he caused enquiry to be made, what obligations
“ lay upon his subjects to assist him, both as he went himself
“ in person, and as it was an expedition against the Scots; and
“ in the tenure which many men held their estates by, he found
“ that the kings had usually, when they went to make war in
“ their own persons, called as many of their nobility to attend
“ upon them as they thought fit. Therefore he summoned most
“ of the nobility of the kingdom, without any consideration of
“ their affections, how they stood disposed to that service, to
“ attend upon him by a day appointed, and throughout the ex-
“ pedition.”—*Clarendon, vol. i. part i. 115.* Sir Henry Herbert,
holding a knight’s fee, was summoned on this occasion, and pro-
ceeded to join the royal army at York. From his MS. accounts
of the expenses of this expedition, it appears that he set out
from Ribsford the 7th April, 1639, and that his army equipage,
consisting of three men and five horses, reached York the 13th.
“ On Saturday in the afternoone, the 13th of Aprill, my horses
“ came to Yorke, and I allowe them 2 bushells of oates a weeke,
“ beginnunge from Saturday night, for the five horses; a bushell
“ of beanes; a bushell of bran.” “ Wee came to Barwicke,”
says he, “ the 27th Maye, being Munday; upon the 28th my
“ accounts were evened; of £62:12:3, there did remaine
“ £7:3:11.” “ On Tuesday the 18th June, the peace was con-
“ cluded; the articles on the Kinge’s part signed by Secretarye
“ Cooke and Secretarye Sterlinge, on the Covenanters by E.
“ Wrothes and E. Dumfermlin. On Thursday the 20th, the
“ Covenanters discharged their army; thern delivered Edinbo-
“ rough Castle to my Lord Hamilton, who put Generall Ryven
“ into it. Other thinges performed.

“ The K. discharged his army the 22 June, on the Saturday,
“ and same morninge quitted the field, and went for Barwicke:

him the variety of a stumble; if he were alive to see the government of our army and affaires, he woulde find variety enough: variety of lyes, contradictions, oathes, ignoranse, feares, and disorders. Truthe is as great a stranger to our campe, as good nature to the country people; a man may bee lowzy at more certainty than cleanly; contradictions as familiar as similes; oathes as complements; ignoranse as pastimes; feares as fishes; and disorders as youthe. The Anticovenanters of the Scots excell in the three first, and our officers and jeunesse in the latter; they take themselves to bee at home, and wee in a progress; when every motion tendes to the harbouringe or rousinge of the deere, an alarme with them is of no more consequence then a hollowe.

Tyme may mende some of this, or, if it doe not, Lesley* will be the reformer, and teeche us

“20 dayes’ paye to the souldyers to carye them home. The
 “Kynge gave the horses to the officers. The 22, on Saterdag,
 “I kiste the Kyng’s hand at Barwicke. Lay the first night at
 “Anwick, 24; the second at Morpithe, 12; the third at Durham,
 “24; the fourth at North-Alerton, 24; the fifthe at Makelfeyld,
 “27; the sixthe at Tuxford, 33; the seaventh at Stanford, 37;
 “the eighthe at Cambridge, 33; the ninth at Cambridge; the
 “tenthe 37.” (MS. penes me.) In the Appendix, No. 2, will be found some very curious manuscript observations, or notes, made by Sir Henry Herbert, during the time he was attached to this northern expedition.

* David Lesley, who was an able, though, in some instances, an unfortunate general, learned the art of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus. He had the honour of defeating, but with a much superior army, the broken forces of the heroic Marquis Montrose. He reduced Cromwell great straits before the

us more maners and discretion. Wee have past throgh many mistes, and are come to see Lesley 25,000 stronge; the five thousand only were remembered; foure or five thousand at moste; that the Covenanters† could never make more; that they would scatter, and come into the Kinge, so soone as he appeared at Barwick. But that's to begin; for not a man of quality is seene to come from them, and they doe rather growe than diminishe; and are likely to holde together, havinge endured the firste assault, and havinge common consent for their union. You may add, the conjuration of the *women*, whose eloquence is witchcraft, and opinion faith; their malice is beyond the malice of brothers, and their poyson the poyson of aspes.

The Lord Marquis of Hamilton's mother commands a regiment, and leade them into battle of Dunbar; and fought that fatal battle merely in obedience to the pressing importunities of his soldiers. These deluded people were told by their ministers, that they had been wrestling with the LORD all night in prayer, and were very confident that they had obtained the victory. Cromwell, when he saw them advancing to the engagement, exclaimed with no less confidence, that "the LORD had delivered them into his hands." Lesley was a second time defeated by Cromwell, at the battle of Worcester; where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. He was upon the Restoration set at liberty, and created baron of Newark.—*Granger* i. 51.

† For an interesting view of the Scotch Covenanters, see "Kirkton's Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1817;" and that masterly production, the second story in "Tales of my Landlord," a work of unequalled power, in which the tale alone is the offspring of fancy; but the incidents, situations, manners, and opinions, are all corroborated by the facts of authentic history.

Edenboroughe with a case of pistols at her sadle, and a case at her sydes.

Our ladys are not more skilfull in curlinge and poudringe then the Scotchewomen in charginge and dischargeinge their pistols.* They exercise the postures too ; and may prove dangerous Amazons, in their weapons rather than beauty, which is no petard nor grenado : Lesley had no better instruments of warr then their eyes, they could draw no blood. It may prove the subject of a comedye hereafter.

The quarell began among the women ; and ther the fyer burnes still, (regarding to bishops,) not to be putt out, but in putting them out, (*i. e. the bishops ;*) and 'tis now a question, whether they will accept of the conditions they demanded: the space is great 'twixt conditions offered and demanded ; as wee have fayl'd in our conditions, so they have gayn'd by our denyalls. No answers have begott new questions ; and it may bee doubted whether they will seeke us any more by petition or letter. They shewe us men now, and armes ; men resolved to defende themselves, rather then offende us ; men of one mynde, like saylers in a storme ; one and all ; all laboringe at their taclings.

* For the zeal of the Scotch ladies, and their influence in exciting the spirit of the men, see Clarendon, in his account of this expedition. "As heretofore, in the case of St. Paul, (Acts " xiii. 50,) the Jews stirred up the devout and honourable wo-
" men, so the women and ladies of the first quality declared
" themselves of the party ; and with all the reproaches imagin-
" able, made war upon the bishops, as introducers of popery and
" superstition."—*History of the Rebellion, vol. vi. part i. p. 110.*

Their civilitys have been greate,* as if they desired they should begett civility, and bee the parents of others. Many of our nation passinge into their country, to take a view and make proclamation, have encountered with wine, meade, and kinde welcome; the King's, Queene's, and Prince's healthe drunke. Yesterday too of my Lord of Clifford's troope were taken, shoeing of their horses, and kept too nightes; they were weall treated, discharged freely, and tould, that as it should coste them nothing, so they were glad of the occasion of expressing their love to their good neighbours of England.

The country is better than I did expect it, and the people worse. Barwicke may be compared with London for situation, and excells it in salmon; the provision is cheape, if discreet people had the mananginge of it. He that will eate a botle of hay for a wager, may come here and win it. Cleanlyness is scarce here as cherys.

* Several causes as conspiring to produce this friendly feeling are enumerated by Clarendon, on the part of the Scotch towards the English army; such as, "the Marquis of Hamilton's neighbourly residence with his fleet and foot soldiers before Leith, without any shew of hostility, or any care taken to draw his friends and followers together for the King's service: on the other side, the visits of *his mother*, made him on board his ship, who was a lady of great authority among the Covenanters, and most addicted to them and their covenant, her daughters being married likewise to those noblemen who most furiously persecuted the church, and presided in the councils; the King's refusing to give leave to some officers of horse, who had offered to make inroads into the country, and destroy the stock thereof; and lastly, the reception of the Earl of Holland, after his shameful retreat, &c."—*Ut sup.* 121.

Instead of apricotts and melons, you may be furnished here with kale and fishe, oates and barley.

The Covenanters sent us a winde, and we sent them another. On Sunday the 16th June, the King's tent had near been blowne downe, whilst he was att super. It gave me a blowe on myheade with a pole, interposinge betwixt the wynde and the Kinge. His worde and writinge should goe together.†

“ That my Lorde Wrothes moved against
“ innovation, and yet moved him to innovate in
“ excludinge bishops.

“ That they (*i. e. bishops*) were in practise
“ in his father's tyme and in his, and that he
“ woulde not turne them away.

“ That it should be the acte of the Assembly,
“ not his.

“ That he would not give his word to secure
“ them, for the performance of what he promist.

“ That Clarke Johnson‡ had a hanginge face.

“ That Hinderson|| had a grave and pro-
“ misinge face.

† These are observations occasionally made by the King in conversation.

‡ A notable character among the Covenanters, and their registry-clerk.

|| Alexander Henderson, the chief of the Scottish Clergy, was
“ learned, eloquent, and polite, and perfectly versed in the know-
“ ledge of mankind. He was at the helm of affairs in the ge-
“ neral assemblies in Scotland; and sent into England in the
“ double capacity of divine and plenipotentiary. He knew how
“ to rouse the people to war, or negotiate a peace. Whenever
“ he preached, it was to a crowded audience; and when he
“ pleaded or argued, he was heard with mute attention. Charles

“ That Wrothes and Lodian were knowne to
“ him.

“ That no guess could bee made, by physiog-
“ nomy, of men knowne.

“ That he had a good guess at men’s faces.

“ The curtayne drawne of invasion and dis-
“ obedience.”

The kinge would have no quarrele for reli-
gion; and the Covenanters none but for religion:
“ In defence of CHRIST’s cause:” “ To fighte
“ for their salvation: that they dyed martyrs;
“ their soules on it,” sayd the preachers.

On Thursday the 20th the articles were pro-
claymed* in the Scotche camp by the Scotche
harald: at the same tyme the Lord Castles had a
protestation in paper, and offered it, saying, he
would mayntaine the Assembly. My Lord
Argueil hindred it to be read. The army was
discharged the same day.

(Endorsed on the same paper.) “ King’s
“ honor. In nullifyinge the assembly. In re-
“ ducinge his subjectes to ther obedience. In dis-

“ I. when he was at Newcastle, engaged in a religious dispute
“ with him, in which the King had clearly the advantage; a cir-
“ cumstance that so affected Henderson, as to have occasioned
“ his death. Before he died, he is said to have expressed re-
“ morse for his conduct towards the King.”—*Granger*.

* Clarendon observes, vol. i. p. i. page 123, “ Whoever will take
“ upon him to relate all that passed in that treaty, must be behold-
“ ing to his own invention; the most essential matter having
“ passed in discourse, and very little committed to writing.” This
dearth of information on the subject will be in some measure sup-
plied by the curious notes of Sir Henry Herbert, made during the
expedition, and contained in the appendix.

“ coveringe the truthe. In saving the blood of
“ his people.

“ A skoller being with the Bieshop Andrews,
“ was tould he was bare, and desired to bee co-
“ verd ; ‘ my Lord,’ he answered, ‘ when I’m
“ ‘ cover’d, I shall bee bare still.’ The Bieshop
“ understood it, and gave him £20.”

LETTER X.

From H. SCUDAMORE to Sir HENRY HERBERT.

SIR,—IN great haste, be pleased to accept,
with my affectionate service, the enclosed. To
it I have nothing of certainty to adde.

The affairs on the other side the sea are not
this week very productive. Onely the Spaniards
received another blow, attempting to raise the
siege from before Turin. The French are
settling things about Arras ; and the Cardinal
Infant, with his army, lyes hovering still not far
from thence.

Your cosen Mr. Tho. Herbert and his wife
are both returned in health last night. Hee is
now with me, presents you his service, and de-
sires pardon for not writing this day. I rest
your servant,

H. SCUDAMORE.

London, Aug. 29, 1640.

’Tis said the Scots with a great army are in
Northumberland. I have your’s of 21st current.

For my noble friend, Sir Henry Herbert, knt.

LETTER XI.

From MARY HERBERT to the same.*

HONOR'D UNKLE, —I hereing of your servant's returning to you was desirous to present you and my honoured ante my most humble servis by these lines ; and also I most humbly thank you for the great love you were pleased to shue my deare husband, when he was with you. I heard lately frome him. He is now at Oxford, not very well with a pane he hath in his right arme and foot : he sends me word he feres it is the gout, but I rather thinke it is some extraordinary could. I pray GOD, of his infinite mercy, bles him, and bles the menes that shall be used to him for his health. I am confedant he shall have your prayers. My deare husband was pleased to writ to mee, and sende mee a great deal of newes, which I beleve you hear of ; but I pray you give me leve to troubele you with thus much only, which is this, my Lord of Newcastle†

* This letter, and some others which follow in the series, from women of family, breeding, and fashion, in their time, afford striking proofs of the neglect of female education among our ancestors. A few splendid examples, indeed, occur in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of women, whose minds had been cultivated to a high degree : and whose attainments would be thought extraordinary, even in the present day ; but the *general* character of the sex seems to have been that of *docile domestic animals*, whose duties were exclusively confined to providing for the comforts of their lords, and managing the concerns of their families ; and to whom the whole class of *intellectual pleasures* were utterly unknown.

† William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very considerable army in

hath imprisoned my Lord of Newport,* and my Lord Savell, and the Sheriffe of Yorkshire, for a most miserable plot, which they had upon the Queene and his Lordship's army, to deliver the Queene, who is dayly expected, into the powre of the Parliament, and to betray his Lordship's army to the Parliament. Thes are mesarabel plots. The LORD give all these ploters their disarts, and setile this kingdom in pease agane, if it be his blessed will. So, fereing I have bin to troubelsom with thes lines, I shall only desiere you to present my serves to my ante, and my kind love to all my cossons, with my serves to yourself. I will ever rest, your most respectfull nece to love and serve you,

MARY HERBERT.

Mount, 23d Jan. 1642.

the northern counties, with which he was successful against the Parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor; but his subsequent conduct seems to have greatly contributed to the ruin of the King's affairs. After the defeat at Marston Moor, he went beyond sea, and was, during the interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused himself in writing books. (*Granger.*) For the character of his Lordship as an author, see *Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. i. p. 12. For the supposed plot, see *Smollett*, vol. vii. p. 206.

* Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, a natural son of Charles Blount, esq; and Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and wife of Robert Lord Rich. He was created Baron of Thurlton, by James 1st; and Earl of Newport, by Charles. He was Master of the Ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died 1665. (*Granger.*) On his apprehension, he was dismissed from his office of Constable of the Tower. (*Smollett*, vii. 206.)

All the children are very well, I pray God :
and they all presents you and my ante ther
humbell serveses, and their loves to their cossons.

To my much honoured unkell, Sir H. Herbert, this present.

LETTER XII.

From EDWARD LORD HERBERT to the same.*

SIR HENRY,—THE business I intended by
you I have dispatched another way. I am think-
inge of a journey to the Spaw; but I doubt how I
shal be able to go, my body beinge more infirme
then to endure any labour. And let me assure
you, I finde myselfe grown older in this one
yeare than in fifty-nine yeares before ; which,
as it is true, I should bee glad were knowne
among the best of those to whom you go. I
shall pray for a good and speedy end to all
those troubles ; and in particular that GOD
would guide those who are now met. And here
I must remember that of all of us, there remains
now but you and I to brother it. I pray you
remember my kind love to your lady and all
yours. So I rest, your faithfull loving brother,

HERBERT.

Mossley C. 14th June, 1643.

To the right worthy Sir Henry Herbert, knight, at his house
near Bewdley, Ribsford, SS.

* Sir Henry Herbert's eldest brother; the celebrated Lord
Herbert of Cherbury.

LETTER XIII.

From the same to the same.

SIR HENRY,—FOR the good offices you ever done mee, I thanke you. But why therupon you should fall upon your old whettinge, I marvaile. I had rather, for my part, forget all unkinde passages, then remember them, so as to send you a forgiveness for them. If Richard Wittingham sent you word (as he told mee) of the condition of the two parks, you would take nothing unkindly, especially when I wished him to tell you, that if you sent a guelding thither, he should bee welcome. But here also you may remember the old answer. If you will not take it unkindly that I *denyed* you a curtesay, I will not take it unkindly that you *asked* it. Good brother, use no more close repetitions: and now I growe old and infirme, do not afflictions and discomforts to your faithful lovinge brother,

June 24, 1643.

E. HERBERT.

To the right worthy Sir H. Herbert, at Oxford.

LETTER XIV.

From the same to the same.

SIR HENRY,—THOUGH the messenger brought no letter from you to myselfe, yet because hee tould mee you were well, the welcome news thereof in these troubelosome times invites me to congratulate it with you. If it had pleased R. Whittingham to have tould you that I had stone

horses in my lower parke, and no grasse in my upper parke, (as he tould mee hee would,) ther had been no occasion for you to demand that, I could not conveniently do; but if you send a guelding or two untill Michelmas, they shal bee received. Wee are here almost in as great straits as if the warre were amongst us. Shrewsbury, which is our ordinary magazine, being exhausted of wine, vinegar, hops, paper; and pepper at four shillings the pound; and, shortly, a want of all commodities that are not native with us, will follow, the intercourse betweene us and London being interdicted. My dear and only brother, I wish you all health and happiness, and so rest, though much broken in my health, your faithfull loving brother,

E. HERBERT.

My kind remembrance to your lady and children.—25th Aug. 1643.

LETTER XV.

From PRINCE RUPERT, “ To all Comanders, Officers, Souldiers whatsoever, of, or any way belonging to, his Ma'tie's Army, Forces, and Garrisons, and to all others whom it may concirne.*

By the authority and power given unto mee from his Highnes Prince Charles, Prince of Great Britaine, and ratified by our

* Prince Rupert, the third son of the unfortunate Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and wife to the Elector Palatine, came over from Holland to the assistance of King Charles I. his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham.

Sovereigne Lord King Charles, as captaine Generall under his Highnes, of all the forces of horse and foote, &c. I doe hereby strictly charge and comand you, and every of you whom it shall or may concerne, immediately after the sight or knowledge hereof (all pretences and excuses soever sett aside) to doe noe maner of violence, injury, harme, or detriment, by unlawfull plunderinge, to Sir Henry Herbert, knt. of Ribsford, in the county of Worcester, in his person, family, houses, goods, tenants, woods,

He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land service, than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged, but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing too far. On one occasion, however, he tarnished his fame, and disappointed general expectation; for he surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which, in the first transport of his anger, the King deprived him of all his commissions; and ordered him to quit the kingdom. Charles, however, relented; and though afterwards personally affronted by Rupert, his mildness still triumphed over his indignation, and the Prince was pardoned, and taken into favour. (*Smollett*, vii. 310.) This Prince, who, according to Camden, received the name of *Rupert*, in memory of Rupert the first emperor of the Palatines, made a conspicuous figure in the reign of his cousin, Charles II.; and particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave Earl of Ossory commanded under him. Equally celebrated for his knowledge of, and attachment to, the arts, we are in possession of several useful inventions which are attributed to him; such as, the art of mezzotinto engraving; the glass drops known by his name; and the metal called Prince Rupert's metal: he also discovered a method of boring guns, but the secret died with the illustrious inventor. After an active and useful life, he expired at his house in Spring-Gardens, 29th Nov. 1681. *Granger*, vol. i. p. 21.

cattles, or chattels whatsoever, by yourselves or others, as you will answeare the contrary at your utmost perills. Given at Hereford, under my hand and seale, at Armes, this 2d day of January, 1644.

RUPERT.

LETTER XVI.

From Lord ASTLEY “ To the Bailiff and capital Burgesses of Beudley, and to all the Townsmen and Inhabitants of the said Borough, and to every of them.”*

JACOB Lorde Astly, Baron of Reddinge, lieutenant-generall of his Ma't's forces in the counties of Worcester, Salop, Hereforde, and Stafforde, and lieutenant-generall of his Majestie's forces.

Whereas severall warrants have issued from Sir Guilbert Gerrarde, knight, and Prince Maurice, requiringe you, and every of you, to forbear the further assessinge of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, for the woods he holds of his Majestie, in the forrest of Wyer, these are therefore to require and commande you, and

* Sir Jacob Astley, created Lord Astley, Baron of Reading, field-marshal and sergeant-major general of his Majesty's army; lieutenant-general of the forces of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and South-Wales. He was among the first that entered into the service of the unfortunate Charles, and his last hope in the decline of his affairs; but was totally defeated, with the remnant of the royal army, near Stow-in-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, the 21st March, 1645-6. He died October 1, 1664.

every of you, to forbear the taxinge of the said Sir Henry Herbert for the saide woods, in respect of the contribution monyes, or any other assessments whatsoever; it being unjust to charge the said woods with payments, which have yielded noe manner of profits for three years past; and to distribute the severall and distinct rates, layed by your former assessments upon Sir Henry Herbert, for the saide woods, amongst the inhabitants of the saide borough, in a just and equall manner. Wherein you, nor any of you, are to fail, at your utmost perills. Given under my hande this third of Jan. 1645.

JACOB ASTLEY.

LETTER XVII.

From PRINCE MAURICE “ To the Bailiffe and capital Burgesses of Bewdleye, and to all the Townsmen and Inhabitants of the sayd borough, and to every of them.”*

WHEREAS you have unjustly and wilfully continued in the wrong assessing of his Ma'ties woods in the forest of Wyer, holden by Sir Henrye Herbert, knight; and have dis-

* Prince Maurice, third surviving son of Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother Rupert. He seems to have had less ardour, but more prudence, than his brother: and knew, far better than him, how to pursue an advantage which he had gained. He laid siege to several places in the west of England, and took Exeter and Dartmouth; but his most signal success was at Lansdown, in the neighbourhood of Bath.—Granger.

obeyed my warrant of the 28th of January, 1664; and whereas Richard Walker, of Bewdleye, by false informations, obteyned my warrant requireing the said Sir Henrye Herbert to paye the assessments laid upon the said woods for contribution moneys.

These are therefore to revoke the saide warrant granted to Richard Walker, or to any other or others, for the purpose aforesaide. And to require you, and everye of you, whose names are above-written, to forbear the further assessing of the said Sir Henry Herbert, for the said woods, in respect of the contribution monyes; or any other whatsoever: it being unjust to charge the sayd woods with payments, which have yielded noe manner of profitts for these three yeares past: And to distribute the severall and distincte rates layd by your former assessments, upon Sir Henry Herbert, for the sayd woods, amongst the inhabitants of the sayd borough in a just and equall manner; and likewise to observe punctually the contents of my former warrant in this behalfe. Fayle not at your uttermost perill. Given at Worcester, the seventeenth day of September, 1645.

MAURICE.

LETTER XVIII.

From General FAIRFAX to Captaine EDMUND HALL.*

SIR,—THE Houses of Parliament having putt under my command all the land forces of this kingdome, whereof youre troope is a part; that I might give a certayne accompt thereof to them, I have thought fitt to appoynt Captaine John Gorges, a man of knowne fidelity, to bee commander thereof, desiring you to resigne the saide troope, with all the horses and armes belonging thereunto, unto him. And, forasmuch as the armyes proceedinges have been misrepresented to the souldiers thereof, I desire you would sumon all officers and souldiers belonging to the troope; and in my name lett them knowe, that I shall be equally careful for them with the rest of the souldiery in the kingdome; and in confidence of your and their obedience to my comands, I shall bee ready to do any thing which may tend to their encouragement.

* Sir Thomas Fairfax, knight, General of the forces raised by the Parliament, afterwards Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, &c. He was formed a soldier under Horatio Lord Vere, in the Netherlands, and present at the taking of Bois le Duc from the Spaniards. He came behind no character of his time for uprightness, sincerity, and military talents; but was no match for Cromwell in art and subtlety, who first duped, and then made him his tool. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax, for equal exploits with the loss of but few. He had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles II.—*Granger.*

And further, to prevent mistakes, I have sent this gentleman, Captaine Vernon, to declare unto them the ground of the armye's proceedings; bye promotinge whereof, you will discharge your duty towards the settling of the peace of this kingdome, and cause to subscribe myselfe your assured friend,

T. FAIRFAX,

From my Head-quarters at

Putney, 4th Sept. 1647.

LETTER XIX.

From GEN. FAIRFAX to Captaine EDM. HALL.

BEING informed, that, notwithstanding my late order to confirme my comission given to Capt. Gorge, for the comande of that troope formerlie under you, yet you have forcibly and violently taken away divers men and horses, and have refused to returne them againe, notwithstanding my orders shewed unto you; you are, on sighte hereof, imediately to deliver uppe such horses and armes as you see tooke from Capt. Gorge, being those that went off with him, uppon his receipt of my comission; and that likewise, some men you compelled to goe with you likewise, bee returned back. Wherein you are not to fayle, as you will answer the contempt. Given under my hand and seale at Windsor, the 17th day of September, 1647.

T. FAIRFAX.

LETTER XX.

*From GEN. FAIRFAX "To'the Hon. ROBRET
SCAWEN, Esq; in the Chair, for the Honourable the
Lords and Comons, on the Committee for the Army there."*

SIR,—I am informed by the inhabitants of Bridgewater, that they doe suffer exceedingly by a disproportion of assessments for the army; they being charged to board a third part of the assessments of that hundred where it lieth, though itt be not able to beare the sixteenth parte. Itt was formerly a ritch towne, and of greate trading; but by the late warres, halfe of the towne hath been burnt down, and the people soe impoverished, and trade decayed, that I cannot but recommend the condition of that place unto you; to the end, some course may be taken, that that place may bear in assessments according to that just and equall portion it is now able to beare, which I leave to your consideration, and remaine your very assured friend,

St. Alban's, Nov. 16, 1648. T. FAIRFAX.

LETTER XXI.

From J. SELDEN to the Hon. Sir HENRY
HERBERT, Knight.*

NOBLE SIR,—THIS Gentleman, Mr. Williams, comes from Dr. Chaunsell, head of Jesus col-

* John Selden, sometimes styled "the great dictator of learning of the English nation," and pronounced by Grotius, his

lege in Oxford, about the legacy of books made to them by my Lord of Cherbury. I presume he will take just care of the safe delivering of them, if he shall receive them from your hand, which I desire he may, together with the catalogue, to take a copy of it, and return it again. Sir, I ever am, your most affectionate and humble servant,

J. SELDEN.

Nov. 1, 1648. *White Friars.*

LETTER XXII.

From EDWARD HERBERT† to the same.

HONORED UNKLE,—I have had three or four letters from my Uncle Edward about the odde

antagonist, to be the glory of it, was a man of extensive and profound knowledge as any of his age. He was thoroughly skilled in every thing that related to his own profession; but the general bent of his studies was to sacred and profane literature. The greater part of his works are on uncommon subjects. Like a man of genius, he was not content with walking in the beaten track of learning, but was for striking out new paths, and enlarging the territories of science. His “Divine Right of Tithes” gained him more enemies than any of his works; and his “Mare Liberum,” in which he had the advantage of Grotius, did him the most honour. Towards the close of life, he saw the emptiness of human learning; and owned, that, out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, nothing stuck so close to his heart, or gave him such satisfaction, as a single passage out of St. Paul’s Epistles, Titus ii. 11, 12, 13, 14. He died 30th Nov. 1654.—*Granger.* See also a neat piece of biography, Selden’s and Usher’s Lives, by Aikin.

† Grandson of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He was lineally descended from Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrook,

sheetes that are to make the bookes *de Veritate* compleate, which (since they bee in your house) I desire you to deliver them, or at lest lett my cosen Herbert, that I may receive some profit from them; since I have not (as yett) had any from any thing that my grandfather hath left, but dayly expect the receipt of 3 or £400 from Montgomery. I have sent you a Lampreede pye by the bearer, and I desire you to accept itt as alsoe the well-wishes of your most obedient nephew and servant,

E. HERBERT.

St. Julian's, Dec. 18th, 1648.

“that incomparable hero,” (as Lord Herbert remarks in his life,) “who twice passed through a great army of Northern men alone, with his pole-axe in his hand, and returned without any mortal hurt.” P. 7. The descent of Edward Herbert, from this puissant warrior, is as follows:

Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrook; Sir Rich. Herbert, knight, his 2d son; Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, esq; Richard Herbert, esq; Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and Castle Island in Ireland; Richard Lord Herbert, and Edward Lord Herbert. (*MS. pedigree.*) The title was extinguished in him A. D. 1691; and revived in 1694, in the person of Henry Herbert, esq; of Ribesford, Worcestershire, the second son, and third child, (by his first wife,) of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, and master of the revels. The above letter was written before Edward Herbert came to the title; and some following ones after he had succeeded to it.

“Chirbiri hundred was annexed to Montgomerie as a help to havemen out of it for defence.” It is called in Domesday *Wikan tre*, from *Guire*, an *angle*, and *tre*, a town, from its situation in a flat among the mountains. Edward III. granted it to Roger Mortimer, as annexed to Montgomery Castle. Edward IV. granted it to the Prince of Wales; and Edward VI. to Sir Edward Herbert; and Charles the First gave Sir Edward Herbert leave to alienate it.—*Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 12.*

My sisters remember their services to you, and I desire that theyres and mine may be presented (allsoe) to your lady.

To my deare untle Sir Henry Herbert, knight, att his lodgings
in Coven Garden.

LETTER XXIII.

From Lady VERE EVERY to the same.*

HONORED SIR,—I should be very unwilling to bringe any pregudie upon you, tho' it would be a very greate satisfaction to me for many reasons, which I shall make you acquainted when I see you. When I wrote to you at furst, my Lady Every was very desirous you should be inaid acquainted with it, an say'd you told hir you would do any thing to improve Sir Harry's estate; and if you would, you might gurde it in your one name, and injoy the wrents tel he came at aige. Thay thinke you will not doe it; for she, it seames, thinks you to be very neare. Jeames has say'd as much. Thay doe not love you nor me neather, but from the teeath outwards. Thay think you have perswaided Sir Harry not to prove the will; and when thay have any discourse, she says Sir Harry Herbert is his councel. If you will purchase this land, which is 8l. a yeare, at twenty yeares purchase, you will put a visiable courtisi upon Sir Harry

* Eldest daughter, and second child, by his first wife, of Sir Henry Herbert. She married Sir Henry Vere, of Eggington.—*MS. Pedigree.*

Every, which I am sure you have not been behind hand in; but I beleve thay doe not thinke soe, for my Lady says, you neaver did hir any realy friendshep in your life. My Lady has a mind to aave this land, and does solicit Mr. Waltors under hand to have it; but he would not let her have it tel Sir Harry refuses it, and he promises that he shall have it 5 pound cheaper than another. She makes all the provision as she cane for hir yonger children. We shall not be the better for her by a grote; we must not stay heare any longer then our Lady-day. If you will give us leve, we will be with you a mounth or tow; and then we shall not know how to dispose of ourselves, without you will be pleased to live at Ribsfor, for Sir Harry Eevry cannot live out of the countrey. I could wish that we had our share of the goods which are heare. Jeames and my Lady is very great: thay cannot abide we should have any munny; there was wrents braut the other day, and because she did not receave all, she was so doged, that she would not come doune in two or three days, and did scarce alow us meat. I doe truble you with these things, that you may be acquainted with hir youmours. I thanke God I content myselfe with any thing, and never take noates of them. I am very happy, thanke God, in Sir Harry Every; he is a very great lover and honourer of you, which dos incourage me to love him more. Pray, Sir, my duty to my

murther; and pardon the truble I have put you
to from hir that is your dutyful daughter,

V. E.

For my honoured Father, Sir Henry Herbert.

LETTER XXIV.

From Sir HARRY EVERY to the same.

SIR,—ACCORDINGE to your directions, I
have previously, by Mr. Alestree, tryed all
wayes with Forde aboute the tythe, but he
is soe perremtory and unreasonable, that
there is nothing to be donne with him. A hun-
dred pounds will not satisfie him and Bould;
theire soliccitor Harrison is now going to Lon-
don, who sayes hee goes one his owne businesse,
and onely carries Foorde a letter. It has been
onely youre care which has prevented his kna-
very hytherto, and is only your favoure which
preserves, Sir, your obedient son,

Jan. 27. 1648.

HENRY EVERY.

Sir, my desier is, that you would com doune
as sone as you cane, for we wold faine be gon
from this place. My Lady dos leade us a very
uncomfortable life, and wolde faine be wrid of
us; and sayse I am she that dose perswade Sir
Henry to all that is not agreabell to hir you-
mours.

V.

For my honored Father, Sir Henry Herbert, at his house
in Jeames-square, in Coven Garden. Pay post 6d.

LETTER XXV.

From Lady V. EVERY to the same.

HONORED SIR,—IT is my Lady's desier to acquaint you, that there is profered Sir Harry Every a parcle of ground by Ceaster—wrent of five pounds a yeare, which is ajoining to his, and hee has a mind to sell it. Pray, Sir, give your opinion in it. The tailor and the sadler is unpay'd, against our wils; and we doe entend to stay till our Lady-day, that we may bring up money. My Lady has receaved the wrents, and has made so much worke, that we have receaved little or nothing. I am afeard when she comes to an account, that there will be a breach. She does desire that you may be the judge betwene them, Sir, for the mune that you have pay'd for me. I humbly thank you; I shall indeavour to be more obedient, which is all I can returne for your love and care of me, and for my failings. I beseech you, Sir, impute them, not to my willfullness, but to my ignorance; for nothing in this world can be a greater truble to me than your disfavour. I had an entent to write to my cosenes V.

I am not very well. I am trubled much with the cholick; therefore I will crave your pardon, and desier you will give me leave to subscribe myselfe your dutyfull daughter,

Dec 23.

VERE EVERY.

Sir Hary present his duty to you. I have write to Mr. Soly, with the confidence, that by your favour I shall obtaine my desier.

For my honored father, Sir Henry Herbert, in Jeames-square.

LETTER XXVI.

From Sir H. HERBERT to Lady V. EVERY.

VERE,—To boast your obedience, and to owne your Chancery Bill, are contradictions, which become not your piety and my innocency. As to my expressions, they are like the wounds of a faithfull friend, though you have converted them into the gaule of bitterness, and are more delighted with the kisses of an enemy.

The reports are false; 'tis of your making, and cannot bee true when they are used to wounde my good name; for great is truth, and will prevaile in spight of the malice conceived against

Yours, H. HERBERT.

You had advise of my maradge, as the person most concerned in relation: and because the newes was acceptable to you, the safe delivery of a paire of daughters will encrease the joye, that my grasioous GOD is pleased to double his blessings, whilst you deale injuries.

3d Jan. 1651.

LETTER XXVII.

From E. HERBERT, Esq; to Sir H. HERBERT.*

Mountgomery, 26th Jan. 1653.

MOST HONOR'D UNKLE,—YOU may think it very strange, that, after receiving soe many letters from you, I never had the civility to return you a thankfull acknowledgment for your care of mee and my businesse; but give mee leave to tell you, your kindnesses to me were mixt with soe many reproachfull threatenings of my Lord, (I conceive not justly grounded,) that I thought, since there was a necessity of displeasing my Lord (if I shou'd approve of them), or you, in my silence, I chose the latter, because naturall affection binds me to it; which you cannot dislike, when you consider it aright, and would expect the like from your owne sonne;

My cosen William Browne is desired to receive the Monmouthshire writings againe from you, and by your favour and direction to move againe in that businesse. Soe with my wife's and my services to yourself and lady, I rest your most affectionate nephew and servant,

E. HERBERT.

My blessings to my dear niece and goddaughter.

For my most honor'd uncle, Sir Henry Herbert, knight, att his house in Jeames-street, Coven-Garden.

* Grandson of Edward, first Lord of Cherbury, and son of Richard, second Lord of Cherbury; and succeeded his father Richard in the title and estate.

LETTER XXVIII.

From the same to the same.*

MY HON' UNKLE,—NOTHING afflicts me soe much, in the midst of all my troubles, as to loose your favor, whom I esteem my sacred anchor. Necessitie compeld me to send a speciall cursitor away to serve my Lord and his Lady mother. This was to be done in that instant of time when I should have attended you; yet in that pressure of businesse, I made it my first worke by letter to excuse my non attendance. I leave it now to your owne breast to judge of my course. For youre five pound, I cannot with convenience return it yett; be pleased therefore to send Mr. Cox over with a bond, and it shall be sign'd, and confirm'd according to your pleasure. For the will you mention, it is made. I made one, but not without remembrance of what you desired from mee. Books for my deare and sweet relation cosen Harrie. Somethings else was bequeathed, if my memorie faile me not. The rest I left to charitable pious uses, and, among the rest, for a tomb-stone for my father, though paide for by himselfe, yet never sett on him by his executors, administrators, or their trustees. And now I have told you this, give me leave to tell you my design was to have altered my will, and made it runn with a full currant towards *you and yours*;

* After he had succeeded to the title.

but I find you undervalewe my right and interest, slight and neglect me in my greatest pressures ; it seeminge, therefore, not worth your acceptation, I shall never thinke it worth my proffer. Indeed, Hon. Unkle, gratitude is the greatest point of honour my soul courts; which I will endeavour yet further to improve, by forgettinge aspersions, and remembering courtesies onlie. Thus, I design to christen my memorie everie morning, that I may rise fresh to acknowledge myselfe to all I am engaged too, and to yourselfe in the first place. Youre poore indebted, but affectionate, nephew and servant,

Feb. 6th, 1656. HERBERT.

My humble service to my good and vertuous aunt, and all my sweet cosens.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Herbert, his most honored uncle,
at his house in Chelsea, present, these.

LETTER XXIX.

From the same to the same.

HONNORED UNKLE,—I received yours of December the 1st, and the 17th, of old Samuel; and with it a remarkable assurance of your undeserved affection towards your poore nephew. A perpetuall acknowledgement of this great favor is all I can express my gratitude in. Your expressions concerning Mr. Pulford are noe more than I resented before. As for my Lady and

my Lord Vernon, I finde the breaches between them increase daily, with small hope of uniting the festring parts, which how growne soe fowle, may bee guest at easilie. My best endeavours and praiers shall not be wanting, though fomenting jealousies make such attempts hopeless as yet.

Sir, I present my humble service to yourselfe, with my honored good aunt; and I desire your leave to present her with this small Welsh token, or new-year's gift, which you shall receive by Ned Davies, Collier's heir, and succeeding carrier. The carriage is paid for. My best love and respect to my hopeful cosin Harrie, and the rest of your deare pledges. Both in my life and death, I shall not be wanting in my real affections towards him, and all yours. Be pleased to believe this from your most oblidge, affectionate, dutifull nephew,

Chirburie, Dec. 19, 1655. **HERBERT.**

For the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Herbert, at his house in James-street, in Covent Garden.

LETTER XXX.

From the same to the same.

HONNORED UNKLE,—I have sent you my release, and referre it to your owne time for the presentment of it, my sole confidence relyinge thereupon. When I shall bee sumonde to appeare personally, I make noe doubt, with your assistance, to cleare myselfe. For Sir Orlandoe

Bridgeman's and Mr. Person's judgements in my other cause, I have them safe, and hope to deliver them to you myself next weeke. For the bearer, tho' I keepe him poore, I dare trust him in a greater occasion then this; but if you have any prejudiciall opinion of him (which noe question hath some grounds), I desire to know it, that I may correct my easie beliefe. Sir, with my praiers for the confirmation of your health, I rest your obliged, affectionate nephew and servant,

HERBERT.

My humble service to my good aunt, your vertuous lady, and all my sweet cosens; and pray, good unkle, use the caudle.

Dec. 8th, 1656.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henrie Herbert, my honored unkle, present these, at Chelsea.

LETTER XXXI.

From OLIVER CROMWELL to Serjeant WYLDE, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—We doubt not but you have heard before this time of the hand of GOD going along with us, in defeating the late rebellious

* The character of Oliver Cromwell has always been considered as a kind of *moral ænigma*, from the strange display of contrasts which it exhibited; enthusiasm, and cunning; ambition, hypocrisy, and fanaticism. But the fact seems to be, that each of these principles was, for the time, the ruling one, and absorbed the man. Enthusiasm was the quality which first set his mighty mind in motion; as he advanced in his career, and

insurrection. And we hope, that, through his blessing upon our labours, an effectual course will be taken, for the totall disappointment of the whole designe. Yet knowinge the resolution of the common enemy to involve this nation in new calamitys, we conceive ourselves, and all others entrusted with preserving the peace of the nation, obliged to endeavour in their places to prevent and defeat the enemies' intentions; and therefore as a measure specially conducing to that end, we doe earnestly recommend to you to take order that dilligent watches (such as the law hath appointed) bee daily kept for taking a strict account of all strangers in the county; which will not only be a meanes to suppress all loose and idle persons, but may probably cause some of those who come from abroad to kindle fires here, to be apprehended and seized upon, especially if care be taken to secure all them

when wider prospects unfolded to him, ambition was influenced, and became the ruling motive of action; to whose aid subtlety and hypocrisy were called in, as necessary to the accomplishment of its designs. When *ambition* had had its fill, and the close of life evinced the vanity of its pursuits, then the original principle of fanaticism was again resorted to, as the only refuge from those horrors, which such a life as that of Oliver Cromwell's would continually awaken in the mind, on the approach of death. When he told the officer, that he and his party were "seeking the LORD," at the time when they were hunting for "the cork-screw," there can be no doubt, that he played the part of the hypocrite: and when, in answer to his chaplain Goodwin, who told him, that "the elect could never fall into reprobation," he answered, "then I am safe, for I am sure I was once in a state of grace," there is sufficient evidence that he was in the very gulph of FANATICISM.

that cannot give a good account of their busi-
nesse ; and may alsoe brake all dangerous meet-
ings and assemblys together. Herein we doe
require, and shal expect your effectual endea-
vours ; knowing, that if what by law ought to be
done were done with diligence in this respect,
the contrivance of such dangerous designs as
these would be frustrated in their bud, or kept
from growing to a maturity. I rest your affec-
tionate friend,

OLIVER, P.

Whitehall, 25th March, 1654.

For John Wilde, serjeant-at-law, and the rest of the Justices
of Peace for the county of Worcester, or any of them, to
be communicated to the rest ; or in his absence, to Ni-
cholas Lechmere, esq; Worcester.

LETTER XXXII.

From General MONK to Lord BROGHILL.†*

Whitehall, 7th February, 1659.

MY LORD,—Your epistle of the 30th of
January from Cork came to me yesterday |

* The late Lord Orford regarded the character of Monk in rather
an illustrious light. “ This memorable man,” says he, “ who
“ raised himself by his personal merits within reach of a
“ crown, which he had the prudence, or the virtue, to wave ; whose
“ being able to place it on the head of the heir is imputed to as-
“ tonishing art or secrecy, when in reality he only furnished a
“ hand to the heart of a nation ; and who, after the greatest ser-
“ vices that a subject could perform, either wanted the sense, or
“ had the sense, to distinguish himself no farther, (for, perhaps, he
“ was singularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of

and I assure your Lordship I shall improve all the interest I have, to give the Parliament a just impression of your services, which I must acknowledge have been alwaies very eminent, but more especially in the late transactions in Ireland, and particularly in the care your Lordship has taken of that important province of Munster, where you now are. I doubt not but your Lordship has had, by this time, my letter, wherein I gave your Lordship an accompt of my approaching towards this place, and some other particulars, in order to your Lordship's desires to me; and alsoe the names of the commissioners that are appointed by the Parliament for the civill government of Ireland, who (I think) are for the greatest part of them very sober, honest men. And I am very glad your Lordship is soe

“propriety :) this man was an author, &c.”—*Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. ii. p. 1. Mr. Fox, in his “History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.” p. 19, has given a totally different view of the character of Monk; but, perhaps, after all, the truth lies between the two. Monk, like the rest of mankind, was a very mixed character; rather made by circumstances what he at different times was, than directing circumstances to suit his premeditated purposes.

† Lord Broghill had been appointed, by Cromwell, president of the council for the administration of affairs in Scotland, and afterwards made president of Munster in Ireland; where, as Clarendon tells us, he had very great interest and influence. He wished for a safe opportunity to do his Majesty (Charles II.) service; and, accordingly, on General Monk's marching to London, he seized upon the persons of such as had been put in authority in Munster by Lambert, or the Rump Parliament; and submitted to the order of Monk.—*History of the Rebellion*, iii. 755.

prudently mingled in the management of the military part ; which I thinke to bee in as good hands as can possibly bee, and I shall endeavour to have them soe continued. I have heere with me foure thousand of my owne foote, and fifteene hundred horse, besides a regiment which Colonel Morley has in the Towre, and a new regiment raised at Portsmouth, under Col. Farley ; and they are such as will not dispute the Parliament's orders, or undertake to interest themselves in state affairs, (which, your Lordship knows, is a principle of discipline I alwaies exercise, where I have authoritie to do it ;) soe that I thinke the Parliament will not have occasion to drawe any of the Irish forces hither : although I cannot but esteeme it as an extraordinary effect of your Lordship's care for the publique safety, and for favour to me, that you are pleased to informe me of the assistance that might bee had from those parts, and your obligine offer to give me the honour of conducting them. I must confess I thinke Sir Hardress Waller has been a little too remiss in the prosecution of matters with you ; but I hope it has been rather in tenderness of mind than otherwise ; and when I was within two or three daies march of London, I gave him some smart advise concerning his behaviour to the factious fanatique part of the army. I shall bee careful that Col. Wallace and Major Deane, who have escaped so unhandsomely from Ireland, bee not received

into any countenance or esteeme heere ; and your Lordship shall be sure, that at least I will not have any thing to doe with them myselfe. I am heartily sorry that I cannot doe that service for your Lordship, which I desire to doe ; but I will never omit any oportunity I can have to promote your Lordship's merits, for I am, with much reality, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

GEORGE MONK.

LETTER XXXIII

From Lady HERBERT to Sir H. HERBERT.*

April 31st, —59.

HONORED [SIR,—The obligation you have putt upon me in your kind inquiry after your nephew, my deere lord and master, apeeres to mee clothed with soe great a love and caire of him, that I must ever acknowledg myself your detter for this kindnesse; and shall indevour to make you some requitall, by letting you know that, blessed be GOD, hee arrived safe in Dublin, from whence hee is gone for Kery to looke after his affaires ; where, as the country aire doe agree with him, and he

* Daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle, and widow of Edward, third Lord of Cherbury, in whom the title became extinct ; but was afterwards revived in Henry Herbert, esq; son of Sir Henry Herbert, in 1694,

have his health, he doth intend to plant, hoping, by GOD's blessing upon his designs and endeavours, to repair, in some measure, the great breaches of his famely. For which, I doubt not, he shall have your prayers and assistance in helping to some planters, which will very much add to the obligation you have already put upon your affectionate friend, kinswoman, and servant,

ANNE HERBERT.

Pray make acceptable to your lady my humblest servises. My blessing to my godson, I pray, who by this time I hope is grone a lusty lad. My brother and sister present their servises to you.

LETTER XXXIV.

From SIR HENRY HERBERT to Mr. Alderman HIGNOR.*

SIR,	£.	s.	d.
Of White Plate 1715 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, at			
4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce - - - -	425	6	0
Of Guilte Plate, 73 $\frac{1}{3}$ ounces, at			
5s. 4d. per ounce - - - -	19	12	0
	444	18	0

This was my plate unjustly seazed and sold to you by the sequestrators sittinge at Camden

* This sequestration of Sir Henry's property had been made, in consequence of the ordinance of the Parliament for sequester-

House, in May 1646, or thereabouts; and if I am not much mistaken, all, or the greatest part of it, bought by you. And you are desired to make me satisfaction for it, in a conscionable way, by the rule of doing as you would be done by; and, with St. Paule, exercise alwaies a good conscience towards GOD and man.

If the Church of England may be believed, sins of this nature cannot be pardoned without restitution; yet the matter and manner are wholly submitted to your judgment, with this

ing the estates, rents, and reversions of delinquents; or the adherents of the unfortunate Charles the 1st. Sir Henry had been a most faithful servant to his King, and continued to be so to the last; as we learn from the following account in Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. 524. "It may not be forgotten, that Sir Henry Herbert, "master of the revells, and gentleman in ordinary of his Majesty's privy chamber, (one that cordially loved and honoured "the King, and during the war had suffered considerably in his "estate by sequestration and otherwise,) meeting Mr. Thomas "Herbert, his kinsman, in St. James's Park, first enquired "how his Majesty did, and afterwards presenting his duty to him, "with assurance that himself, with many other of his Majesty's "servants, did frequently pray for him, desired that his Majesty "would be pleased to read the 2d chapter of Ecclesiasticus, for he "should find comfort in it, amply suiting his present condition. "Accordingly Mr. Herbert acquainted the King therewith, who "thanked Sir Harry, and commended him for his excellent parts, "being a good scholar, soldier, and an accomplished courtier, "and for his many years faithful service, much valued by the "King, who presently turned to that chapter, and read it with "much satisfaction." Among some papers of Sir Henry Herbert now before the Editor is a copy of that very chapter, in the handwriting of the knight. The relation which Wood gives in the place above referred to, (as communicated to him by Sir Thomas Herbert,) of the last days of Charles the first, is the most minute, affecting, and interesting of any account extant.

confidence, that what you freely tender, shall be accepted ; and in case of refusall, noe molestation shall be given you by your very affectionate friend,

HENRY HERBERT.

For Mr. Alderman Hignor, at Hackney.

(*Endorsed.*)—Copy of what was sente Alderman Hignor, the 20th December, 1660. His nephewe received it, and promised answer.

LETTER XXXV.

From the Mayor and Recorder of Maidstone, to
Sir HENRY HERBERT.

Maidstone, 8th Oct. 1660.

HONORABLE SIR,—We received youres of the sixth instant by these bearers, and question not your commission, as Master of his Majestie's Revells, or your licence granted to these persons, Jacob Brewer, &c.; nor them, so farre as they shall use the same according to lawe, to which your license doth prudently and carefully tye them. One particular of which theyre lawfull exercise we conceive to be within the verge of his Majestie's courte, wherever it shall be, in any parte of Englande, where they may be under your eye and care, for the reforminge and regulating any abuses of their

* For particulars respecting the history, authority and jurisdiction of the office of *Master of the Revells*, see Appendix.

license, which might be committed by them. But we doe not finde that you doe, and presume you did not intend to, grant them a licence to wander abroad all England over, at what distance soever from you. And we finde that the wanderinge abroad of such persons is expresslye cautioned by the statut of the 39th of the Queen, in the case of players of interludes and minstrels, (except it be by expresse license under the hande and seale of such Baron, or other noble person, of greater degree, to whome they doe particularly belonge); and however we knowe no lawe or statut that requires the magistrates of any place to give them any particular leave or license ef theyre owne, by way of addition to any other. And indeed the mischief and publicke disorders by the practices of such kinde of persons, in wanderinge abroad from countye to countye, is such, that we cannot thinke it reasonable to give them any further countenance than the lawe provides; which we hope will not be displeasing to you, who, we presume, do take the observance of his Majestie's lawes to the best obedience to his Majestie's authoritye. In which assurance we take leave, and rest, Honourable Sir, youre most humble servants,

RICHARD BILLS, Maior.

LAMBARDE GODFREY, Recorder.

To the Hon. Sir Henry Herbert, knight, Master of his Majestie's Revells, these humbly present.

(*Endorsed.*)—From the Maior of Maydstone, and the Recorder, concer. Jacob Brewer, dancer on the ropes.

LETTER XXXVI.

From Sir H. HERBERT to the Mayor of Maidstone.

Oct. 9, —60, from the Office of the Revells.

SIR,—Yours of the 8th comes to my hande the 9th of this monthe, and makes out an acknowledgment and submission to his Majestie's grante, as Master of his Majestie's Revells, and to the powers of lycencinge the persons in question, and to their exercise of the said powers, so farr as they shall use the same accordinge unto law: but you restraine the exercise thereof to the verge of his Majestie's court, and then restraine the Master of the Revells to the said limits, as to his jurisdiction; which is, in some sort, a contradiction; and such an interpretation as was never given before by any learned gentlemen. The license is granted upon the conditions of good behaviour to the lawes and ordinances of superiors. But you are not taken to be in a capacity, by virtue of your charter, to suppress them, they bearinge themselves as they ought to doe. And there is *non obstante* in the concession, which provides against the penall lawes, which being under the greate seale of England, and corroborated by a constant practice, whereof the memorie of man is not to the

contrarie, I conceive you will not be the sole infringer of his Majestie's grante, and the constant practice thereof in all his Majestie's dominions and liberties in England. And you may be assured by me, that you are the first mayor or other officer, that ever did dispute the authority, or the extent of it; for to confine it to the verge of the Court, is such a sense as was never imposed upon it before, and contrary to the constant practice; for severall grantes have been made by me, since the happy restoration of our gracious sovereign, to persons in the like quality; and seriously, therefore, admitted into all the counties and liberties of England, without any dispute or molestation.

You are, therefore, desired to give them leave to exercise their qualities, accordinge to the conditions of their license, the rather that they have suffered muche in lyinge still, and are in their waye to the sea syde for transportation: and I have given them order to stay noe longer than they have rayased their necessarye charges. But in case you doe delyghte in opposition and obstinacy to lawfull authority, and yet would be obeyed in yours without dispute; then you may take this from me, that I shall forthwith sende a message from his Majestie's chamber, to fetch you and Mr. Recorder Godfrey hither, to answer your disobedience to his Majestie's authority derived unto me under the great seale of England, and in exercise of the said powers by me for

almost forty yeares, with exception only to the late times. And if you have endangered your charter by this refracteriness, and doe put charges and displeasures on your corporation and persons, you will remember that you were faierly invited to the contrary, and admonished thereof by your very affectionate friend,

HENRY HERBERT.

Respects to Mr. Recorder Godfrey, of whom I have hearde well by my cosen Lambert, and for whom I have a particular kindnes.

LETTER XXXVII.

From T. HERBERT, Esq; to Sir H. HERBERT.*

HONOR'D SIR,—'Tis now some tyme since the worthy Sir Mathew Herbert† has left his house and Oakiley Parck to goe up to London. I feare it is to hide himselfe att his brother Lucey's, and not to follow his occasions; and to unwind himselfe out of a labarinth of inconveniencies, which his willfullness and indiscreSSION hath involved him into. The malice of his enemyes will find him out in all places; and the designes of those that love not his name will not fayle,

* Third son of Richard, the second Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
—*MS. Pedigree.*

† Sir Matthew Herbert, of Bromfield, bart. son of Francis Herbert, descended from Walter Herbert, of Dolgiog. He married a daughter of Lucy of Charlton.—*MS. Pedigree.*

unlesse some of his relations forget those incivilities hee hath heaped upon them lately. I am sure, when you consider the temper of his constitution, you will allowe the hott and the moyst in him are not of a fitt mixture to make a compleate understandinge; and that the hott is predominant even to frenzy, which, blowne and fomented by the wyndy and frothed brayne of his wife, I feare as dangerous to his estate, in her, and relations designes, as in the enmity of the Baldwynes. You must not wrong the good lady soe much as to thinke shee is capable of carrying on a designe; but shee may have some confidante, of better understanding, that may manage her as an instrument. As to Baldwyn's ayme, it is chiefly to force the Knight to make better assurances, according to former agreements betwixt them, of an estate purposed to raise money to pay Samson Fox; but the other ayme att the inheritance of the whole estate, and soe suffer (if not encourage) him in his wylde proceedings, and estrange him from his friends and relations as much as they can, only to render him and his estate the more feazable to be begged; and rather than fayle, I suppose they will both joyne to effect it, and to make a frendly dividend of the estate, to please each other. Sir, give me leave to suspect the worst, and to bee free in my discourse to you; and I have reason for it, because I have the best oppinion of your judgment and integrity to mee that canne bee.

It will become mee to make inquiry after that which may bee the right of my nephew or niece, my sister Florence being redly to lye downe, and clayme the name of a mother. Sir, bee pleased to bee very inquisitive after him; and if you see any thing like to happen, that you would please to prepossess the Lord Chancellor with the state of the business, and the wrong that may light on your inocent and rightfull heyre, if not prevented. I cannot blame Mr. Richard Herbert*, his younger bro: for not being more inquisitive, because, if he should appear bussy, and his brother the knight not beggable, it might exasperate him to doe worse than I hope he yet meanes, and give the other party a just rite of argument and advantage. When you have read this, you may know my meaning; and I desire you will lay out your care for my satisfaction, who will ever acknowledge to bee obliged to you for your most significant kindnesse which you have conferred on, honored Sir, your affectionate nephew and humble servant,

T. HERBERT.

I pray give my wife's and my services and blessings where due; and pardon mee for making use of another hand to write this letter in. I'll assure you I was in soe ill an humour when I wrote the originall, that it would be hardly legi-

* Richard Herbert, of Dolgiog, esq; married Florens, daughter of Richard Lord Herbert of Cherbury, son of Edward first Lord of Cherbury.—*MS. Pedigree.*

ble, and I hate to transcribe any thing ; but this is the true sense I have of all the parties mentioned; and I judge them by appearance, and not surmise.

For my ever honor'd Sir Henry Herbert, knight, at Lincoln,
Westminster, London.

LETTER XXXVIII.

From Lord HERBERT to the same.*

Kyssyn, the 24th Jan. 1664—5.

WORTHY SIR,—NOW is the time I must trouble you for money in relation to my Irish affaires; for Mr. Burton has brought it about to my wish, and my Lord of Ormond has, in his kind expressions of me and my brother Harry, almost created a resolution in mee to take employment in Ireland, and to leave my native soile to those that have better luck in it. When his Grace returnes, I am resolved to kisse his hands, GOD willing, in his way, and to present him with a fine Welch harp of about a £100 price, which, tho' inconsiderable as to his favours to me and my brother, yet will shew that I am sensible of them, and that I have a grateful mind. The sum that I desire of you is thirty

* Edward, third Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and Baron of Castle Island in Ireland, in whom the title became extinct; but was revived afterwards in the person of Henry Herbert, esq; son of Sir Henry Herbert. Edward died in 1678, and lies buried in Westminster Abbey. Castle Island, or the Castle of the Island of Kerry, now gives the title of Viscount to Lord Gage.

pounds, which I pray may be delivered, with the enclosed letter, to Mr. Thomas Burton, to gratify my Lord Duke's secretary, and the other officers, through whose hands my businesse passes, in order to the procurement of the greates seale in Ireland, where it cannot sticke (had I an enemy), as I have a friend of the Chancelor, Sir Maurice Eustace. My Lord Duke's expression of my brother was this; having heard that hee was not to continue his place, unless he would appear in Ireland, and desiring his Grace's pleasure in it; Sir (says hee), acquaint Mr. Herbert, I am soe farre from thinking to displace him out of the regiment, that I am studying how I may advance him, and I am angry at this report: and soe went on, giving my brother an excellent caracter, and saying something of mee that pleases mee well. I wish to GOD my brother were in condition to attend his Grace; but on the whole matter I am highly encouraged, and how to shew myself GOD direct mee; would you afford counsell, after I have seen the Duke, I shall bee better able to judge. This businesse of mine must bee stricke up now the iron is hott; therefore I pray send the money to Mr. Burton, which, GOD willing, I shall repay with speed. Soe with servises and blessings where due, I rest, Sir, your affectionate and obliged nephew and servant,

HERBERT.

For Sir Henry Herbert, knight, at Lyncoln's, Westminster, these, London.

LETTER XXXIX.

From the Bishop of HEREFORD† to Sir HENRY HERBERT.

Croft Castle, May 2, 1665.

SIR,—I Received a letter lately from you without date, the style whereof truly is somewhat harsh ; and threateninge a complaint if I give you not leave to remove the cause so much delayed by my chancellor. Farre be it from me to countenance unjust delays, or fear a complaint. Next I must tell you, my chancellor had his patent from my predecessor, which I have not power to controul; yet, make his injustice appear, I will joyn with you to the uttermost of my small power to have it punished, for I abhorre it in a church officer. You seem to expect more justice from the civilians ther.

† Herbert Croft, D. D. according to Godwin, being seduced, when abroad, by the arts and blandishments of the Jesuits, became a Roman Catholic, and enrolled himself among that order. On his return to England he saw, acknowledged, and forsook his error ; and was made Dean of Hereford, by Charles I. In the year 1644, he was ejected from his deanery : but his temporary loss of dignity was rewarded, at the Restoration, by the see of Hereford; in which he died, May 1691.—*Godwin de Præsulibus*. The letter refers to a cause which had been sometime pending in the Bishop's Court, between Sir Henry Herbert, and John Boraston, parson of Bewdley, relative to tithes. Much and long-continued ill-will subsisted between the opposite parties, in consequence of this contest. The dispute was at length terminated, however, and the rector (as appears by a subsequent letter) sincerely deplored the loss of his old opponent.

I have appointed my chancellor to wait on you next weeke ; get the justest civilian ther to you ; let him manifest the unjust delayes you complain of ; and I pray let the result be sent to me, in particular, for what answer can I make to delayes in generall ? can I tell whether the fault be in the matter, or manner, or how else ? I profes I am not able to judge all formes of proceedinge ; but I knowe in all courts some formes are necessary, some pretended. To conclude : if you please to come to particulars, and by the judgment of some knoweing, just person, make the fault appeare, I shall be as forward as you to complaine, ('tis all I can do ;) but if this appear not, I pray, Sir, be not so forward to condemne the innocent, and, Sir, your affectionat kinsman and servant,

H. HEREFORD.

For Sir Henry Herbert, at Lincoln-House, Tuttle-streete, Westminster.

LETTER XL.

From Lady ELIZABETH HERBERT to the same.*

27th August, 166—

SIR,—Yours one Friday is racived, and you goe one to improve Ribsfort;† if trouble and pleassure

* Second wife to Sir Henry Herbert.

† “ Soon after the Conquest, Ribbesford became the habitation of a knightly family, called *Ribbesford*; which continued here till the reign of Edward III. It came afterwards to the

may be gin'd together, you injoye bouth with the laying out of your money. In Harry it lise to compleat the contentment to ous of all oure labours, and extrodinary bountis you intend and bestoe on him; his poetry is well accepted of by me, and I commend his obedience to my call. My blessing on him. You have done a very good worke in boardine the larder and entry, the dineing-roome being boarded. I could wish a starecase at that end, then we neade not cary strangers by the buttry hach. The radish is so prejudicious, that I thinke in wet wether hare it is to thike; if it weare removed to the banke on the outside of the wall, by the

“Barons *Lisle*, and descended to Sir John Dudley, knt. first
 “Viscount *Lisle*, then Earl of Warwick, and lastly Duke of
 “Northumberland. After the attainder of this mighty peer, Sir
 “Robert Acton was lord of Ribbesford, and was succeeded in
 “it by his son, Robert Acton, esq; who, as we have seen in
 “a former letter, alienated it to Sir H. Herbert. His son,
 “Henry Herbert, esq; was created Baron of Cherbury in the
 “reign of King William; that title being before extinct, by the
 “failure of the main branch of the family. He was succeeded
 “in his title and estate at Ribbesford, in 1708, by his son, Henry
 “Lord Herbert, then representative in Parliament for Bewdley;
 “who, on his father's death, was called to the House of Peers.
 “He was high-steward and recorder of Bewdley, till his death in
 “1738. He married the Honourable Mary Wallop, sister of John
 “Viscount Limington, (afterwards Earl of Portsmouth,) by
 “whom having no issue, the title became extinct, and the manor
 “and estate of Ribbesford passed under his father's will to his
 “cousin, Henry Morley, esq.”—*Nash's Worcestershire*, vol. ii. 271.
 Ribbesford afterwards came to George Powlett, Marquis of Winchester; who, in 1787, sold it to Francis Ingram, esq; of Ticknell.
 —Id. Corrections, 83.

mote, for if we ware thare on winter we shuld devore it.

Baker, I hope, will bring you to Hanslop; for all other jornys I beleve you will dissponce with this yeare, and save the hors mony to pay the leser dues.

The Lady Garrard, I here, is pretty well. Sir Willam Walter's son, the next week, is to mary the Lady Mary Tanet, sister to the Lady Coventry, and I hare Walter hath promest him his estate after his death. Your dafters groe apase, and will want mony afore you can git it for them. Your loving wife,

E. HERBERT.

LETTER XLI.

From HENRY HERBERT, to his Father.*

HONOURED FATHER,—I am heartely glad to heare of your good health. Sir, I am very sorry to heare that you are not pleased with my epistle and verses; and that it could not answer your expectations of me. Sir, I have made your letter into Lattin, which you sent to me. I hope to see you safe at Lyncoln-House on Satturday next. So I rest, your dutifull son,

HENRY HERBERT.

April 10th, 1667, at Lyncoln-House,

Westminster.

For my honoured Father, Sir Henry Herbert, present.

* Eldest son of Sir Henry Herbert, by his second wife, afterwards Lord Herbert; in whom the barony was revived.

LETTER XLII.

From H. HERBERT to the same.*

MOST HONORED SIR,—I Am much obliged to you for your last, in which you did not so severely chide me; though I must confess I did deserve it for the too presumptuous folly mine to you did assume. Since you have excused it, you have obliged me beyond compare; for folks faults, as their words, must not be too hard prest, for such violence obstructs the cure, and not promotes it. I have advized E. Herbert with the matters yours contained touching him. He is very much troubled that the bill of exchange failed. He will suddenly redresse all; for we both intend, God willing, to set forward for London on Monday next, our Christmas gamballs being done. You have the servises of this family to you, and especially from me, who am, your most affectionate nephew and servant,

H. HERBERT.

My brother and selfe last week went to Montgomery to perform funeral ceremony to my Lady Brown; who there now sleeps with her forefathers.

* Brother of Edward, third Lord of Cherbury; and second son of Richard, the second Lord of Cherbury.

LETTER XLIII.

From the Lord HERBERT to the same.

Kyssin, 1st June, 1669.

WORTHY SIR,—My brother Harry, as well as yourself have writ me word, that you are much taken with my Lord Ashley's sugar words. I pray GOD they tire you not as they did my brother, and my Lord Bridgewater, and have putt mee past patience, which has occasioned the enclosed to their Lordships, and they are refered for your perusall. I pray read them both, and deliver my Lord Bridgewater's first, with a sight of that to my Lord Ashley, and consult my concerns here, to effect out of hand, or else my expectations must naturally faile; the first going over being the chief time, I submit to your better judgement. But I suppose if the Lady Dowager Exeter were instructed with his Lordship's delaying, shee might more freely speake to his Lordship; and if noe effects appeared a weeke after, I think my letter will not bee amisse, and a sharper shall follow; and then it will be time to cast about by Mr. Secretary Trevor, if you have any acquaintance with him, or by my Lord Bridgewater's interest with the Duke of York. Thus you see me in confusion; certainly if the King did but know my desires, they would be granted, and those that are soe slack in presenting mine, and the desires

of such as I am, are not his friends, for I am honest to the Crown. I submit to your better judgment, and am, Sir, your humble servant and nephew,

HERBERT.

This is the fourth since your returne to Millbank.

LETTER XLIV.

*From Sir HENRY HERBERT to the Earle of
MANCHESTER.**

Mill Bridge, Westminster, July 15, 1669.

MY LORD,—The bearer hereof, Anthony Devotte informs me that Mr. Price, the sergeant trumpett, demandes of him twelve pence a day, as due to him from every player; whereas Devotte is not in the notion of a player, but totally distinct from that quality, and makes shewe of puppettes only by virtue of his Majesty's commission, granted to the Master of the Revells, under the greates seale, for authorizing all publique shewes. And the said serjeant

* Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold to Charles the 2d. He was one of the avowed patriots in the House of Peers, and the only member of that house who was accused by Charles I. of high treason, together with the five members of the House of Commons. In the civil war he had the charge of five of the associated counties; and raised an army of horse, which he commanded in his own person. After the battle of Newbury he was suspected of favouring the King's interest, accused by Cromwell, and by the self-denying ordinance, deprived of his commission. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II.; and was appointed by him Lord Chamberlain. He died 5th May, 1671.—Granger.

ought not to impose upon the said Devotte, and putt him to great trouble and charges, but should have proceeded legally against him, in case he had refused to pay what was legally due. But the sergeant having arrested Devotte upon his pretended clayme of twelwe pence a day, and declared against him, was nonsuited for not proceedinge, which is a matter of great vexation to a stranger, and a stronge argument against the validity of the sergeantes grante. Your Lordship, therefore is humbly intreated on behalf of the said Devotte to appointe a day and houre when he shall attende your Lordship with his counsell, to be hearde before he be concluded in your Lordship's judgement. And that he may have the benefit of the law for his protection against the Sergeante's unjust demandes. This from your Lordship's very humble servant,

HENRY HERBERT.

To the Right Hon. Edward Earle of Manchester, Lord Chamberlayne of his Majestie's houshold.

LETTER XLV.

From HENRY HERBERT *to* Lady ELIZABETH HERBERT.

From Trinity College in Oxford,
Feb. 12, 1670—1.

MADAM,—I am almost affraid to presume to begin to write now, having been soe long silent;

yet your Ladyship's pardon being desired for that which is past, I come now, presenting my humble duty, to promise an amendment for the time to come. Indeed time is precious, and a good use is to be made of that which is soe. Neither can there be a better use than to exercise industry, and to employ it in things necessary, beginning first with heavenly, than proceeding to our own affaires; which are, being rightly observed, noe less profitable than lawful. What! do I instruct my instructesse? I'll forbear, learning rather that I may write the name of your obedient sonne,

H. HERBERT.

My kind love to my sisters, and duty to my godfather, and kind wishes to all my friends.

To his much honoured lady mother, the Lady Elizabeth Herbert. Present.

LETTER XLVI.

From the same to the same.

*From my Chamber in Trinity College, Oxforde,
March 9, 1670—1.*

MADAM.—If I faile in my indeavour, I hope a pardon may be gained, which is to heape thankes upon thankes, and yet too, too little they'll be, if I use my utmost skill, for the last received token; which recompence, indeed, (I

mean thankes, and my duty, obedience to be the greatest, nor will I be wanting in the usuall ofference of the least of them,) should not be set downe with inke, but with a liquid corresponding its owne likeness, counterfeiting, though not to the full, the fore-mentioned bounty. Madam, your favours surpase my gratitude, which I shall endeavour to equalize,, though fall short, labouring alsoe to shewe myself to be (which butte I hope to effect) according to my endeavours, Madam, your obedient sonne,

H. HERBERT.

My kinde love to my sisters, and remembrances to whome they are meet.

These, for his honoured mother, the Lady Elizabeth Herbert,

LETTER XLVII.

From ABRAHAM CAMPION* *to* Sir HENRY HERBERT.

SIR,—For a father to see his son is a desire very reasonable, and has much of nature in it ; but there is something beyond nature, that might justly move you to a desire of seeing your son, whose disposition and discretion will recommend him to those that are lesse concerned in him then a father. You may discern his countenance to

* “ Abraham Campion, of Trinity college, Oxford, was appointed one of the proctors, April 9, 1673 ; and admitted moral philosophic professor, in the place of Mr. Nathaniel Hodges, the 21st November in the same year.”—*Wood's Athenæ*, vol. ii. 862.

be so free from guilt, as sufficiently to give in an ample testimony of his innocence. The Dean of Wells is not now with us. Being you desired a line from me, I was resolved to scribe you one in haste, rather then not answer your desires. Sir, yours to serve you,

ABRAHAM CAMPION.

Oxon, Aug. 19, —71.

These for the Wor. Sir Henry Herbert.

LETTER XLVIII.*

From EDWARD LORD HERBERT† to the same.

Dublin, 1st Jan. 1672.

SIR,—A good New-yeare to you and yours. I could wish this may meete some letters from you, that may informe mee of all your healths; for now it is an age since I heard from you, or any body else out of England. You were soe constant in your favours that way, that I suspect some ill newes from the French army, and that you are loath to let me know it. The miscar-

* These letters, written from Ireland, by Edward the third Lord Herbert of Chisbury, will be read with great interest. Their reasonings and descriptions apply as strongly to that country at this time, as they applied to it 150 years ago; and force upon us the melancholy reflection, that, while all the other nations of Europe have been progressively advancing in civilization, wealth, and consideration, that country, "for which," as Burke emphatically said, "God had done so much, and man "so little," has been morally, politically, and physically, little altered, benefited, or improved.

† Grandson of the first Lord Herbert, of Chisbury.

riage of that young man would be the worst I could heare ; but I am a christian, and could submit to the worst can bee inflicted on mee. I pray, Sir, bring mee out of this trouble by some comfortable newse of him, as likewise of the times and passages. There is nothing here worth notice, but that our lord-lieutenant dines now publicuely, and by his civility gains on the better sort. The commons value only his money, which they say hee is too thrifty in keeping. Loves and services due, conclude mee, at this time, Sir, your humble servant and nephew,

HERBERT.

LETTER XLIX.

From Capt. HERBERT to the same.*

Nancy, Lorraine, Jan. 9,—74.

MOST HONORED SIR,—I desire you'll take care of the enclosed, to send it according to its direction. It brings into the country the news of the death of that honest fellow that accompanied me hither, by name Dr. John Higgins. He died in the city of Metz, 3d January, a protestant, and made a pious end. He was first taken with sickness at Treaves the fatal disease of our army. It seazes on the brain first. If men have strength enough to repel its first efforts, it falls into their body, gives them the bloody flux, or other looseness, which destroys many ; and if they escape this, it falls thence into their

* Brother of Edward, third Lord Herbert, of Cherbury.

legs and feet, and rots off their toes, and sends them this way out of the world. His nature, it seems, resisted not the first fury of the disease. At the same time, another which belonged to me was thus surprized and died at Treavs; both taken in one night, and in the same chamber where I lay, and had little service done to them, till I sent to the army for other servants to attend them, which I left behind with them, and marched mysele away with the regiment heither to Nancy. There was nothing of care, physicke, or money wanting to them. I supply'd all this ere I parted from them; but death would not be put off at this time. It seems it was his commanding moment over nature, and she obey'd, much to my sorrowe, for he was the most honest, brave, and understandinge fellow that ever I mett with, and by his vertue had made himsele physitian to the regiment, and saved many in thus loosing himsele. I imputed it to his perpetuall being amongst the sick; but he is now gone, yet shall my good word ever follow him.

Sir, this is all to sollicite you for the Duke's leave for me to send of hence for England. So I'll enlarge mysele no further concerning the use that I shall make of it; but pray dispatch the leave to me severall ways, lest I should misse it. Sir, I am your most humble servant,

H. HERBERT.

My service in your family to all my most worthy relations.

LETTER L.

*From Lord HERBERT to the same.**Dublin, the 14th Jan. 1672.*

SIR,—THERE are at this present eight packets due; and I hope, when they come, I shall hear from you, which I have not done by the three last that came in. Walcott is sent for into England as a delinquent. The truth is, what is said against him, and proved, is enough to hang him; and yet it shall not enter into my brain, that hee has any complices, his proceedings and intentions being soe contrary to the English interest. The folly of this man has given such an advantage to the whispering Irish, that, together with the Court's ill opinion of the late settled English, gives a sad alarme to those that are of antienter settlement, and ever of the King's party; for if ever the Irish interest prevaile to unsettle the new English, the old will suffer in the throng. GOD cleare all to a right understanding. The purport of mine of the fift or sixt instant, touching trade, I desire you to consider, with the best interest you can make, for the maxim of state has no good foundation, when it says, *this kingdom must be kept poor, that it may depend on England.* Let it be rich in trade and inhabitants, and it will depend upon it, for the love of themselves and their own wealth. Wheras by keeping it continually poore, they, by warres and

rebellion, designe to enriche themselves on their next neighbours' goods. If they were riche, they woulde study to keepe and improve their owne, and would not be drawne in to the hazard of itt, and would render dependencies, just such as our English tenants to their landlords.

GOD bless you and yours, are the prayers of your servant,

HERBERT.

LETTER LI.

From the same to the same.

Dublin, the 18th Jan. 1672.

SIR,—I have received two letters from my brother in yours, which gives mee cause to re-joice, after I had despaired of his life; and am obliged to you for the continuing mee in your memory. I pray, Sir, preserve me alive with your frequent notice of mee, and give mee your entelligence. I have writt to you the very quintessence of the state of this poore country, and offered it your interest for redresse, by your vote in Parliament, and a conversation with the Irish concerned men that are members of your owne House. There is noe newse here, but Walcott, who is sent with this pacquett for England. If there bee any truth in his affaires as they are now stated, hee could never have done the English soe much prejudice as his folly

has thrown on it ; and yet that there can bee noe complices discovered, is the best argument in the world that the country is honest, I meane the English in it. I am for the country in a fortnight's time at farthest, GOD willing ; how long I shall stay there, GOD knows. With servises to yourself and lady, good Sir, your obliged nephew and servant,

HERBERT.

If my orders miscarried for doe venison, you must take a revenge in the next buck season.

LETTER LII.

From the same to the same.

Dublin, 20th Jan. 1672.

SIR,—Yours of the 9th inst. came to my hands this day, with a letter from my brother ; who, I perceive, is in health, in the midst of sickness. GOD continue him healthy, and send him well amongst us ; and if with honor hee may lay aside his command and marry, it would bee good newse ; but I dare not advise 'twixt love of family and reputation. You were but idly employ'd hitherto : now there is something for the counccills of the nation to act : GOD send you unanimous when you meet, and not to scruple at a small inconvenience to our purses, in this time, when the honor and welfare of the king and kingdom are at stake. If the French King pro-

ceeds in his conquests, and our King not in condition to hold him to his capitulations with him, wee shall be undone at home, and ridiculous abroad; and doe not question but the French King will evade and impose, if the King has not money. Whether a land-tax, or general excise, is the question of fools. A land-tax will be very pernicious to the landlords, by disheartening the tenants, and indeed give them opportunity to impose on the landlords as to accounts, and price of lands. But it will be the wisest way for to advance the King money, with less loss, for his occasions; the way of raising it, and the certain way, being soe well known. The generall excise will bee easist for the gentry; though it will be a buggbeare to a free-born Englishman, and a way the King will receive but an uncertain supply in this exigent of time; the bankers in the city having got such a way of imposing upon the King in all new things, untill they are better understood. And certainly, in my poor opinion, at long run, this way will prove not only of less inconvenience, but an advantage to the gentry, and to corporations and towns now utterly wasted for want of trade. It will, indeed, change the way of living in England to a mere forraine way; for it will drive all the gentry that can't brook the touch of their cellars, into the most convenient towns to their own estates, where they shall buy in the market what they need, and of

the brewer, who must bee the comon undertaker; 'twill enrich and fill all waste houses, encreas trade, and, instead of lessening the gentry, give them a popular interest in the severall towns they live in. 'Tis true it will be an occasione of ruine to many good houses; but it will likewise be the occasion of bettering many villages, and making them grow to bee great towns, with markets and fairs. There is very much more to be said, for it will be asked, what shall spend the produce of the land when hospitallity is laid aside by the gentry? I will answer *that*—the pride of a trader, yes, and stability to; that any tradesman that has £2000 stocke and credit, shall waste in his famely more food and wearing-apparell yearly, than any landed man that has £6000 worth of lands, having noe incom nor trade, but his rents. I'll say noe more on this large subject, but that my opinion is more for home excise, for the good of the kingdom, than for a land-tax; and more for a land-tax at this present for the King's immediate supply. Servises where due to you and yours. I am, your obliged nephew and servant,

HERBERT.

LETTER LIII.

From the same to the same.

Dublin, 26th Jan. 1672.

SIR,—Your short letter, with one in it from my brother Harry, then in Nancy, came to

hand last night. The times are not soe fickle as the proverb would make them. You heard from us of this world, daily, for two months allmost, and we've not a word from yours, for eight pacquets come together; now wee heare from you, and our letters will not sail against the wind. A world of your members are gon aboard this evening, in hopes; and Mr. Henry Howard, who has many letters of mine to you and others. Sir, if I doe not write sence, lay it not to my charge as a fault, for I have not slept these four nights and days, being troubled with such a cold and defluction of rheum, that if the country cures mee not, which I attempt to get into to-morrow, and soe for Kerry, yon may conclude me dead in a short time. GOD fitt mee for the change. I pray excuse me to my brother, if I doe not write at this time. I can hardly hold up my head or see, say to him; I am wonderfully sorry for the losse of his honest Higgins; and, if I durst say it, I would have my brother come and stay in England, and marry. With services where due in your famely circle, your affectionate nephew;

HERBERT.

I heare the person is married to the Lord Mohun. There, smallnesse and remotenesse of estate was noe obstacle; it was ugly selfe, and civilly excused.

LETTER LIV.

*From the same to the same.**Castle Island, 18th Feb. 1672.*

SIR,—Yours of the 28th Jan. has been in my hands this fortnight at least, and not answered till now that I am arrived at this place, which I could wish you had seene in the order it is now, for I think it a compleat house fitt to receive any nobleman. I wish I had such a one in Lymore Park, or at Cherbury. The longer I stay here, the better enabled I shall bee to make such a one at my returne. Be pleased to direct your letters for mee, to Mr. Worburton, the postmaster of Dublin care, and they will find mee. You write mee not that the Lady Bridges is married to my Lord Mohun, which I hear from other hands. Shee has the younger man, but I know who has the better estate nearest to London. Now it will bee lawfull, and noe ill manners to looke out for advantage. That concerning the Earle of Northampton I wonder not much at. There is no newse stirring here, but that since the King ordered the lord-lieutenant to issue out a proclamation, to settle the minds of his English subjects, the natives have been a little out of countenance.

Loves and servises as due, and soe I rest your
obliged nephewe and servant,

HERBERT.

LETTER LV.

*From the same.**Castle Island, the 20th Feb. 1672.*

SIR,—Now I am beyond the tempter's reach, (viz. the lord-lieutenant,) I shall hardly leave you a weeke unsaluted, though I have nothing else to say. The more I consider this place, the more I like it, and wish I had had my owne will at my Lord of Ormond's first coming over; but it is better late than never, and tho I banish myself my native country, and my acquaintance, yet am I in my vocation; my birth-right concerns. The more I look on my house, the more I like it; and if my brother Henry comes over, I could wish my cosen Henry, your son, would beare him company. Hee'le run noe more hazard than my owne visible heire. They will neither of them give an ill report of the country at theire returne; possibly Slevelogher will be troublesome, but with a guide there is no danger. Excuse me to my brother, that I write not to him this post. I writ the last. Receive and distribute my servises and love in your famely; and soe I rest your affectionate nephew and servant,

HERBERT.

LETTER LVI.

From the same to the same.

SIR,—I had not time to welcome mysefe home with one glasse of drinke, ere your letter for money was delivered mee, which I tooke care to comply with, and all before I dranke; for I sent a servant with the fifty pounds due to my brother last Lady-day, to Lloydd, the carrier of fowles, who has undertaken the payment of it in London, as you shall perceive by the enclosed: and then for your thirty pounds, I shall be sure upon the day to send it and a buck to Ribsford. Be pleased to write your acquittance at the bottom of the enclosed, and that I may receive it by the carrier. With my services to yourself and lady, and my good cosens, I rest, Sir, your humble servant and nephew,

14th July, 1672.

HERBERT.

LETTER LVII.

*From the same to the same.**Dublin, the 19th Dec. 1672.*

SIR,—If the winds prove not favourable, (of the changes of which wee have newse from the postmaster's notice,) 'tis not to be imputed to mee that you heare not more frequently from mee. There have three pacquets come from

England, and not one word from you or any body else, which makes mee looke upon myself as a forlorne vagabond. 'Twould bee acceptable to heare from Andrew Newport at his leisure, which, to soe reddey a writer as himself, will hardly take up two minutes time. This bee pleased to say to him. I presume you will not fail me in this point. We have noe newse in Ireland, but that Walcott continues still a prisoner of state; and on his account the governors and officers doe stricter duty in the garrisons and quarters. Our lord-lieutenant keepes his army in excellent order, and for the number of them they are as good as any in the world. Our lord lieutenant grows stronger, and in better health. The marchants of this kingdom find soe much hazard at sea, that they move for to have some frigatts assigned them for convoys; and being soe reasonably modest as to offer to maintain them at their own charge, it is pittie but they should thrive in their request.

Services where due in your family, and accept the wishes of a merry Christmas to you all. I am, Sir, your humble servant and nephewe,

HERBERT.

I could wish my brother at home in London, but I feare the active posture of the armies will not afford him sufficient leasure for English brawne, and plum pottage.

LETTER LVIII.

From Capt. HERBERT to the same.*

At Liege, the 24th Aug. 1672; Stilo Novo.

MOST HONORED SIR,—I am confident the time seemes long since you received my lines. But there is this reason for it, when we rose from before Bar-le-duc, the army divided into small brigades for the benefit of marching; and ours, which consisted of three thousand horse, came to Mastick, and have laine there confronting the foe this three weeks. We dayly beat them into the town, and have incessant skirmishes with them. This little body of men had not the honour of having a post to attend it, till now that the King's houshold is added to us, consisting of 8000 horse; and though I have the opportunity of writi^{ng} to you, yet I expect not of hearing from you; neither can I give you directions how to send, more positive, than to the camp before Mastick, commanded by Monsieur Rochford. We expect Turenne up with another army. When that appears, 'tis to be thought we may attack it by way of siege. Hitherto we have done nothing but destroyed their forage about the town. We have encamped very close by the walls, their canon having done execution on us severall times. I begin to wish the towne

* Brother of Lord Edward Herbert.—See *Letter liii.*

ours, that we may come to winters quarters, and soe have convenience of coming for England.

In this towne of Leige there is a priory of Jesuits, English, and a monastery of English nuns, both which I have visited. The women are handsom, and the men civil. Having engaged me to dine with them to-day, I shal here taste whether the Roman victualls be not more pleasant than their tenets. I expect this day's work will afford me a whole pacquett of observations. Sir, I shall trouble you noe farther at this time. I am unfeignedly your most obliged and obedient,

H. HERBERT.

Excuse me, I pray, to those that inquire after me, that I doe not write; but acquaint them that I am well, and at their service.

LETTER LIX.

From the same to the same.

Neare Bonne, the residence of the Bishope of Colen, Nov. 1st 1672.

HONOR'D SIR,—I received two letters from you lately; one speaks of £50 from my brother, which he sent up to you; I have thankt him. I'll assure you I shall be as poore as Job when I come over, and will endeavour to live *à la soldate*, rather than trouble you. I have con-

tinually writt to you, and the way your last letters came are certain enough, I think; but be careful what you write, only I desire you'd impart common newse. I think it may not displease, if I give you a journal of our marches from Mastrich, whence we decamped August 30th to Maseric; 5th Sept. to Graves, there pass'd the Meaux; 6th, to Juniper; 7th, to Cleaves, the Ducal city, whence our uxorious King Henry VIII. had one of his eight wives; 9th, to Wesel, and pass'd the Rhine by bridge of boats; 10th, to Mulheim, on the river Roir, where we first, this year, lay under cover, men and horses; we call it forage quarters, being till this time encamp'd in the open field; 24th, to Agilkirk; 29th, to Geselkirk; 30th, to Netwick. From Wesel, the right wing of our army kept close to the Rhine, and still march up the stream. 2d Oct. we pass'd Keyserwert, where we came over in the spring; 5th, at Cranberge; 6th, the whole army, 40,000, passed by Dusseldorff. The residence of the Duke of Newberg (whose country we spoil this turn) lyes on the Rhine; little, but pretty; the fortifications regular, but are finishing at this time. I saw him in the towne; his Court is not splendide. His pretending to be King of Poland made him run in debt to the French, which is not yet paid; and it may be supposed that the King of France pays himselfe by foraging his army on the country. 7th, at Mulheim; hence I went to Colon, a large town

of great trade, but few gentry to be seen in it, which makes it not so agreeable to the eye. The 9th, at Orback, and lay there till the 28th; then march'd to Blankenberge, where we now are. We pass'd the river Leige three times in this march. We on the left wing are thrust up amonge the boors, where we give and receive much damage, being ever most exposed of the whole army, by lying near the brutish foe. We quarter at present within musket shot of their guards, who make us watchfull. These destroy the country before us, and flanke us soe close, that we pay dearly for our victuall oft-times; yet necessity tells us it must be had, for our pay can't maintain us, nor doe their orders confine us in this. They have barriers on their great passes, and trenches to defend them, well lin'd with boores; and they relieve their guard, and doe things as confidently and orderly as the most disciplin'd army. We march to day this Nov. 1st. They tell us we shall leave Coblantz, and march directly for Frankford, and thence to Strassburghe, and soe pass into Lorain, being then within 7 leagues.

Receive my best love and service, and present it. I'm your servant,

H. HERBERT.

LETTER LX.

From T. OFFLEY to the same.

Nov. 22d, —73.

DEARE COUSEN,—The hopes of seing you here caused my silence, nor can I be satisfied, untill you let me heare from you when you will give me the happiness of your company. The great news here at present is the coming of the Duke*. The Parliament of Scotland hath voted severall grievances; Duke Lotherdell is the occation: itt's thought he will be put out of commistion. Eight hundred of Sir Will Lockier's men going for France, taken and carried into Holland. My mother this day gon to my sister Lawrence's. My sister Sa. hath been with hir five weeks, and stayeth till my sister is brought to bed. If any thinge I can doe here for you, pray lett me know, and you will oblige your affectionate kindsman to command,

THO. OFFLEY.

Pray, my services to aunt and cousens.

LETTER LXI.

From the Rev. JOHN BORASTON§ to HENRY HERBERT, Esq;

WORTHY AND HOPEFULL SIR,—Your letter of May 6 I received May 9, in the after-

* Duke of York, afterwards James II.

§ Wood makes mention of one George Boraston, of Wadham college, author of "the Royal Law, or the Golden Rule of Jus-

noone, wherein you confirme what I heard before, the death of your deare father. Death is certain, and appointed to all; our dayes are determined, monthes numbered, and boundes unpassable sett. The LORD gave him the blessing of long life, and, we hope, a blessed death after old age, which is a crowne of glory, being found in the way of righteousness; and a crowne of glory in heaven is layd up for such an hoary righteous head. The blessedness of our deare deceased relations is handkerchiefe enough to dry our eyes; and the will and act of the ALMIGHTY, sufficient to measure our mourning, as men of hope, which is allowed by, and will be pleasing to him who hath done it.

tice and Charity," and of a Sermon, preached at the anniversary meeting of the gentlemen, inhabitants of London, and others, born within the county of Worcester, 29th Nov. 1683; and adds that his father was minister of Bewdley, in the same county. (*Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. 787.*) The author of the above letter, Mr. John Boraston, held this preferment for many years, but not under the most comfortable circumstances. For a long time he was engaged in a troublesome tithe cause with Sir H. Herbert. From the oath (a copy of which is given in the Appendix) administered to him early in the war between the King and Parliament, it should seem that his allegiance was suspected by the Royal party; and from the articles exhibited against him by his parishioners, (*Append.*) it is clear that he was known, and disliked by them, as a Royalist. If in consequence of these charges, he was dispossessed of his benefice, (which was most likely the case,) he was rewarded by living to see the restoration, and to resume again the preferment he had lost. See Appendix. John Boraston was prebendary of Hereford; rector of Ribbesford 58 years; and died 29th Dec. 1688, aged 85. He lies buried at Ribbesford. He was succeeded in the rectory by Anthony Lucas, presented by Henry Herbert, esq.

A burgesse's place for Parliament is now voide, in reference whereunto I shall neither make excuse nor other apologie for what I have done, but laying the truth before you, and I hope your ingenuity will determine me unworthy blame. On Saturday Aprill 12, a speciall friend of Mr. Tho. Foley, senior, wrote to me, that Sir Henry Herbert was under a remedeesse distemper, and that it would be most acceptable to Mr. Foley to be our succeedinge burgesse, though Mr. Foley would not, himselfe, move whiles Sir H. Herbert was livinge. I assured my assistance, in a letter, by the messenger; and going about noone into the towne, to present the motion to Mr. Bayliffe, he shewed me a letter requesting the succession for you, of which I heard nothing before. I spake with others of the twelve that daye, and in fewe wordes, discoursed both your desires, without asking for promise or hand of any one person that day or since. Mr. Foley, hearing of Sir H. Herbert's death, came to Bewdley May 5, and lighting at the George, desired the company of those that have votes: many came; they dined with him; and after dinner he expressed his desire to them all, which seemed to me to be generally approved of; Mr. Bayliffe, and some who gave hands for you, were not there. Thus far I have been true to my promise: to be true to which, were it your owne case, I knowe you will commend. Sir Henry Littleton sent Mr. Bowles, May 2d,

to me with the same motion; yet, with my much respect to the worthy knight, I assured him of my promise for Mr. Foley. When I can, and shall, promise, in any speciall affaire, to serve you, I shall (God willing) approve mysef most faithfull. I hope shortly to waite upon you at Ribsford, to bid you welcome thither, and to be welcome there. Sir, I am your humble servant in what justly I may,

JOHN BORASTON.

My humble respects to your lady mother, and your young ladyes.

LETTER LXII.

*From Lord NEWPORT to H. HERBERT, Esq.**

Eyton, 20th Aug. 73.

GOOD COSEN,—Yours of the 6th sent to London, came to my hands on Monday last, p.

* Mr. Herbert did not succeed in his canvas at this time; Thos. Foley, the elder, being returned member for Bewdley. He was more fortunate, however, a few years afterwards, as may be gathered from the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Lucas, to whom Mr. Herbert had given the living of Ribbesford, on the demise of Mr. Boraston:

“ Bewdley, 3d March, 1689—90.

“ HON. SIR,—I have just time, being amongst your friends, “ to signifye to you, that you are unanimously chosen the representative of Bewdley. I heartily congratulate it, and assure “ you that all things were performed with decency; and, I hope, “ to all people’s satisfaction. Mr. Foley and Mr. James were

poste, and not before; the letter it was enclosed in should have come a weeke sooner alsoe; by what mischance it did not, I cannot tell. I was at Arely the next day after you writ your letter. I have sent you notes inclosed to the persons you desire; I wish they may not come too late; and but to satisfye you, I should not have let my name be exposed at this tyme, for I doe not love to play after games, especially where there is not a probability of prevailing; but I cannot denye you any thing, being, Sir, your very affectinate and humble servant,

NEWPORT.

To my much-honoured Cosen, Henry Herbert, esq; at Ribesford in Worcestershire.

(*Endorsed.*)—A copy of the Notes sent to William Wood and Thomas Weaver.

“ present; the latter obliges me to present you with his humble
“ service. Accept of mine, as likewise to my lady and little Mister.

“ I am, Hon. Patron, your most faithfull and most obliged servant,

“ ANTHONY LUCAS.

“ For Henry Herbert, esq; at the Lady Herbert's, in Leicester-
“ fields, London.”

From the following list, in the Introduction to Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, of the members for Bewdley, it should seem that Mr. Herbert was returned for that borough two years before the date of the above letter—1661, Sir Henry Herbert; 1673, Thomas Foley, the elder, esq; 1679, Philip Foley, esq; 1680, Philip Foley, esq; 1685, Sir Charles Lyttleton; 11th January, 1688, Henry Herbert, esq; 3d January, 1690, Henry Herbert, esq; afterwards Lord Herbert of Cherbury. From 1694 to 1705, Salway Winnington, esq;—13th May, 1708, Henry Herbert, esq;—2d March, 1708, Charles Cornwall, in the room of H. Herbert, esq; called to the House of Peers on the death of his father.

I desire you will give your voice to my cosen,
H. Herbert, esq; to elect him burgesse of Par-
liament for Bewdley, which will be taken kindly
by your loveing friend,

Eyton, 20th Aug. 1673.

NEWPORT.

LETTER LXIII.

*From HENRY HERBERT, Esq; to the Right Hon.
Sir EDWARD TURNER.**

Ribsford, Sept. 30,—73.

MY LORD,—The countenance your Lord-
ship was pleased to give me lately at the
asseizes, and the faire respect you had for my
deare father, incourage me to make this tender
of a request to your Lordship, by a servant's
hands, who is sent on purpose; the main cause
of which being a command layed on me by my
father on his death-bed, to endeavour to succeed
him in Parliament, which, by your Lordship's as-
sistance, I doubt not to bring to a fair issue: For
Mr. Thomas Foley, senior, my antagonist in
this election, for burgesse of Bewdley, to sit in
Parliament, although a non-conformist, may be
a sheriffe for Worcestershire, fit in severall re-

* Sir Edward Turner was Speaker of the House of Commons
in 1670; but being made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was
succeeded in the office of Speaker, by Sir Job Carleton, 4th Feb.
1672.

spects, which are well knowne to your Lordship. He stands nominated, in the booke of the clerk of the assizes, amongst the persons that are to be presented to your Lordship, and the other judges, for the yeare ensewing; and if your Lordship will be pleased to require Mr. Parker not to alter his list, which I am informed Foley endeavours, it will be a great furtherance in my businesse, and an obligation to, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

H. HERBERT.

For the Right Hon. Sir Edward Turner, Lord Chiefe Baron.

LETTER LXIV.

From CHARLES CORNWALLIS *to* HENRY
HERBERT, *Esq.*

8th Nov. 1673.

SIR,—I give you many thanks for your kind letter sent me by Mr. Vaughan, and doe assure you, I shall ever be ready to ingage all my interest to serve you in this or any other affayer.

I heartily wish I had been sooner informed of your pretensions at Bewdley, which came to my knowledge by meere chance. If I had, it is possible I might have done you some service. The Parliament was prorogued upon Tuesday last untill the 7th of January next, by which meanes

the writ sent downe is invalid; of this I had given you notice sooner, had I not been under a great indisposition, and at present am not well.

If hereafter you conceive I may, by any interest I have, serve you, in this affayre, be pleased to comand, Sir, your most faithfull servant,

CHAS. CORNWALLIS.

I pray present my humble service to my good lady your mother, and to your sisters.

For Henry Herbert, esq; at Ribsford, neare Bewdley, Worcestershire.—Franck, Charles Cornwallis.

LETTER LXV.

From HENRY HERBERT, *Esq;* *to* CHARLES CORNWALLIS, *Esq.*

Ribsford, Nov. 17, 1763.

SIR,—Yours of the 8th of this monthe is received, which makes out a great deal of kindness for me, and a readinesse in you to adde to your promises performances; which I have no reason in the lest to suspect, you having already given me no small indices of your good disposition. The newes of an indisposel you laboured under was very ungratefull to me; and I hope by this time your health is returned

to its proper manner. The generality of your acquaintance, gained by your owne worth, will be of advantage to me, you having assured me of your interest. If the Parliament had not been prorogued, I designed for London the last weeke; but shall very sincerely returne you personall thanks for your favours shewne to, Sir, your most obliged servant,

H. HERBERT.

My mother conveys her best service to you.

LETTER LXVI.

*From Sir FRANCIS WINNINGTON to H.
HERBERT, Esq.*

SIR,—The affaire betweene you and Mr. Boraston, together with some private concernes of mine owne, hath delaied my journey for a day or two, but to-morrow certainly I goe for London: therefore I have sent the messenger on purpose with the articles, which, if you and Mr. Boraston will give creditt to me, I have drawn up as affectually as I can, according to your agreement and intention. But before I would have it ingrossed, I thought it convenient you should see it; and if neither of you can send me a reason to alter it, I will have it ingrossed, and send it to you from mee to-morrow. Bee pleased to let Mr. Boraston have a view of it,

and returne it backe by the same messenger to
Sir, your most humble servant,

FRA. WINNINGTON.

Stanford Court, 29th Sept. —74.

My humble service attends your lady mother.

To my highly honored friend — Herbert, esq; at Ribsford,
neare Bewdley, present.

LETTER LXVII.

From Monsieur de la PLACE to the same.*

London, Feb. 4, 1678.

SIR,—This is to convey into your hands these enclosed, which I had this night from my Lady. You shall have with them the Gazette, which containes the home and foreigne news, such as we have, for the times are very barren. The Dutch post is wanting for above a fortnight, though the wind hath been good most part of that time, which makes men think that som other reason than the weather is the cause of it.

* Monsieur de la Place was, probably, one of the many French Protestants, who quitted France during the cruel persecution against that great body of unfortunâte people, which was instituted by Cardinal Richelieu, and consummated in the famous revocation of the edict of Nantes. He seems to have been retained by Mr. Herbert, as an humble friend, and political jackal; who was to watch, search out, and communicate to his employer, during his residence in the country, every political movement in these eventful and agitated times. The letters of this intelligent Frenchman which follow are highly interesting, as they afford many very curious circumstances of minute history, which are not mentioned by any of our historians.

Wee have a French post, which saith but little. Here you shall finde alsoe an order of the coun-
cill, which pleaseth the people very well. But
if you think it cometh late to your hands by the
date of it, blame me not for that, for it came
abroad but this day. All our talk now is about
the election of Parliament men for West-
minster; wee thought to have Sir Tho. Clargis
for one, but som think he will hardly stand or
contest, if it cost much. Sir Wm. Waller was
lookt upon for one, but I heare he was taken the
other day upon an execution. But Capt. Ar-
nold, the brewer, stands fairest of all for it,
having a great party in Westminster. Here we
long to heare how affaires goe in your parts,
which, if you please to impart, you shall oblige,
Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

DAN. DE LA PLACE.

LETTER LXVIII.

From the same to the same.

London, Oct. 26, 1678.

SIR,—Last night I received the basket my
Lady was pleased to send to me; and I entreate
you that she may find here, with my humble
service, my humble and hearty thanks for my
good pye. Mrs. Lloyd had her pan this morn-
ing; and Mrs. Strong shall have her cheese

when she pleaseth. Sir Henry Littleton presents his service to you, and to all the ladies and should be glad to see you here.

This morning I delivered your letter to my Lord Newport, who, having read it, told me he would give you an answer by this post. Sooner I could not give it him, though I spent yesterday all the day in wayting for an opportunity; and though I spoke with him at the doore of the Lords' house, yett would he not heare me, nor take the letter; he was in such haste he would speake with nobody.

Your presence in the Parliament is as necessary as ever it can be. The life of the K., the state of the kingdom, and our religion, lying all at stake. Your friends doe wish you here, as Dr. Offley, Capt. Herbert, Sir Hen. Littleton, and others, and doe wonder at your absence.

The Parliament seems to take to heart the business of the plot*, more than the Councill did, and act in it more vigorously. They have

* When the minds of men were in the disposition which such a state of things was naturally calculated to produce, it is not to be wondered at, that a ready, and, perhaps, a too facile, belief should have been accorded to the rumour of a Popish plot. But with the largest possible allowance for the just apprehensions which were entertained, and the consequent irritation of the country, it is wholly inconceivable how such a plot as that brought forward by Tongue and Oates could obtain any general belief. Nor can any stretch of candour make us admit it as probable, that all who pretended a belief of it did seriously maintain it. There are cases where reason speaks so plainly, as to make all argument drawn from authority of no avail; and this is surely one of them. Not to mention correspondence by post, on the

sat upon the examination of Oates§ most part of this week, and som dayes till 12 at night. Thursday last the Commons sent for my Lord Chief Justice, and told him they had there before them a man who had discovered a plot against the King's person and the State, and who did charge with treason severall persons of a high rank, not yett apprehended. He knew his duty, and they wisht him to doe what did belong to his place on that occasion. Whereupon my Lord tooke Oates in a chamber by, and gave him his oath; upon which, having

subject of Regicide, detailed commissions from the Pope, silver bullets, &c. &c. and other circumstances equally ridiculous, we need only advert to the part attributed to the Spanish Government in this conspiracy, and to the alleged intention of murdering the King, to satisfy ourselves that it was a forgery. *Fox's History, &c. p. 31.* The alleged objects of the plot were threefold; 1, to kill the King; 2, to subvert the Government; and, 3, to extirpate the Protestant religion, and establish Popery: and the promoters and abettors of it were said to be, Pope Innocent the XI.; several Cardinals and Jesuits; La Chaise, confessor to Louis XIV.; the Lords Petre, Powis, Bellasis, Arundel of War-dour, Stafford, and several other persons of quality.

§ Titus Oates, a clergyman of the Church of England, but wild in his religious principles, and infamous in his morals. “ In the “ year 1677, being abandoned, and in want of common necessities, “ he fell into the acquaintance of Dr. *Israel Tonge*, a city divine, “ a man of letters, and a prolific head, full of variety of projects, “ and scarce ever without a pen in his hand, and a plot in his “ head.”—*Echard.* Of Dr. Tonge, Oates became the willing instrument; and having spent some time among the Jesuits and Papists, at home and abroad, he brought his materials to his employer; who, with his assistance, framed the papers or narratives delivered by Tonge to the King and the Lord Treasurer Derby,—*Burnet; and Rapin, v. ii. 689.*

named several Lords, he issued out his warrants for the apprehension of the following Lords: Arundell, Powitz, Bellassis, Peters, Stafford, and Sir George Wakeman. That night the two first and the last were apprehended, and carried to the Gate-house; in the morning there was a hott debate in the House of Lords about the priviledges of their members, as if they had been violated in the imprisoning of the said lords in that manner. But it soon appeared that all was done legally. The other lords, I heare, have been apprehended since, and the Lord Castlemaine. The Lord Baltimore is also charged with the plot; but whether he be in England, or his government Maryland, I know not.

The city of London keepes very strong guards; but I doe not heare that any are kept here. To-day the city sent to the King, to offer him to raise the traine-bands for the security of his person; but I heare it was not accepted.

Great newes from beyond sea. Stralsund is taken, surrendered to the Elector of Brandebourgh the 22d instant. His batteries being finished, he battered the city with bombes and hot bullets, which did sett it on fire, which could not be quenched, and burnt allmost all the city in two dayes. After the first day, the citizens would have surrendered; but it was not in their power. The Swedes had seized their posts, when they went to quench the fire. The second day the Swedes surrendered, and are to

march off for Swedland, with all the cannon and mortar-piece belonging to the King of Swedland. The city keepes its ancient priviledges. In haste I remaine, Sir, your most obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

These for Henry Herbert, esq; a Member of the House of Commons, at Ribsford, to be left at the Post-house in Bewdley.

LETTER LXIX.

From the same to the same.

London, Oct. 29, 1678.

SIR,—This is to convey unto you the inclosed. I thought I should have had one or two proclamations more to send you, about the fast, and the banishing of Papists out of London; but they are not yett com out.

The King did not goe to-day to my Lord Mayor's feast, as he had promised when he was first invited. He seemes to fear a little more the plott than at first, whether it be by reason of greater discoveryes, or out of compliance with the Parliament; for St. James's Park is not accessible as formerly, and the doors the courtiers had in it are stopt. Besides, when the King goes out, he goes better guarded. This day, alsoe, he accepted the trained bands, but how far I know not; for the Commons, in their addresse to him, had demanded them for the

guard of Whitehall, and of the Parliament during this session.

Oates and Tonge have been examined by the Commons, and then by the Lords; and five lords have been sent to examine Coleman.* The papers of examination of Oates and Tongue about the plot, and the fire of London, at the desire of the Commons have been sent to them. Because the papers of Langhorne† (of whom I spoke formerly) are many, a committee is appointed to examine them.

Yesterday, the Duchess of Mazarine§ was examined before the King and Council, but what was the result I know not.

* Edward Coleman was secretary to the Duke of York. Burnet says, that he had a whole day to make his escape, and had conveyed all his papers out of the way; only he forgot a drawer under the table, in which papers relating to 1674 and 5 were left. Had he withdrawn all his papers, nothing had appeared: had he left all, it might have been concluded that the whole secret lay in them. He was tried, condemned, and executed.

† Another person apprehended under charge of being concerned in the plot.

§ Hortense Mancini was, by permission of Lewis XIV. heiress to the title, arms, and estates of her uncle, the famous Cardinal Mazarine; all which she transferred, by a marriage contract, to the Duke of Meilleraye, whom she espoused. She possessed every qualification that could inspire love, and appears to have been very susceptible of that passion herself. Having quarrelled with the Duke her husband, she came to England, flushed with the conquests she had made in her own country. She had evidently a design upon Charles II. and was regarded as a most formidable rival to the Duchess of Portsmouth. It is said, that the discovery of an intrigue, in which she imprudently engaged soon after she came over, prevented her gaining the ascendant in the royal

The King having understood that two friars, charged with the plot, are very sick, their seizure is forborne.

Yesterday a house in Spitalfields was a fire, but soone quenched; after which a match was found in the roome. Some tooke notice of a suspicious fellow, who had been seene lurking thereabouts some dayes before. Upon search he was apprehended, and about him was found £70 in gold, and £10 in silver, though he was in very poore and pitiful clothes. He had taken a very poore lodging hard by, and in it they found a naked sword under his pillow, and a dagger. At first he pretended not to understand English, French, or Latin; but at last, finding himself in danger, he writt a letter in Latin to Mr. Hill, formerly a minister in Holland, and whom I suppose you know; who being come to him, knew him for a jesuit or friar, whom he had seen in Flanders or Holland. Whether guilty of any thing or not, I know not yett. This story is true.

The bill for excluding the Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament is past the Commons.

The letters from Holland say, that the ambassadors of the Emperor and of the Duke of favour. The King, however, assigned her an annual pension of £4000. She lived many years at Chelsea; where her house was daily resorted to by the witty, the gallant, and the polite. Among these, St. Evremond was her avowed admirer. She died 2d July, 1699.

Lorraine, at Nimeguen, had accepted of the peace upon the termes proposed by the French last winter.

This is all at present from, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

LETTER LXX.

From the same to the same.

London, Oct. 31, 1678.

SIR,—I Doe now expect you every day, having told you by two former letters how necessary it was you should be here in Parliament. You may imagine that som will make no good construction of your absence.

This night was buried Sir Edm. Godfrey* in St. Martin's church, with a sermon, and an extraordinary concourse of people.

My Lord Sunderland is come home from France, and with him came Sir Ellis Leighton,

* Sir Edmonbury Godfrey, an upright and able magistrate, who had exerted himself in the detection of the Popish plot, and sworn Oates to his narrative, was found murdered in a ditch, near London, on the 17th of October, 1678. The bloody deed was first attributed to the Catholics; and some few years afterwards, (when that interest became paramount under James II.) to the Protestants.—*Rapin*. His funeral was solemnized with great pomp: seventy-two clergymen preceded the corpse, which was followed by a thousand persons, most of them of rank and eminence. Dr. William Lloyd, dean of Bangor, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, preached the sermon.

who was no sooner ashore at Dover, but was clapt up, and since brought up to Newgate. His crime is said to be, his bringing letters to the plotters, and having received an abbey in France.

The Parliament is busie every day in the examination of the plott, and are gon so high, that they are almost at a stand; and thence it is, as people imagine, that the Parliament begins now to goe more slowly and warily than at first, in imitation of the Councill.

Coleman, in his examination, would excuse himselfe upon his master, as if he had done nothing but by his order.

You have here in the Gazette the proclamation for the fast, which, though it was ordered the 25th, cam out but yesterday. That against the Papists is not come out yett. Your most humble and obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

LETTER LXXI.

From the same to the same.

London, Nov. 5, 1678.

SIR,—I know you expect not only the Gazette but other small papers alsoe, which may informe you, and therefore I doe sende you these enclosed, with a few of my own collections.

What I told you in my last concerning my Lord Arundell is true; that the Commons voted to proceed against him, by way of impeachment.

What hath been done towards the disarming of Papists, doth not satisfie the Commons, and therefore in one of their addresses to the King, they desire the Papists may be disarmed.

In another addresse they desire that the King would issue out a proclamation for the discovering and apprehending these three conspirators, viz; Bedingfield, the Duke's confessor, Simons, and Cateway, priests or Jesuites. They desire, alsoe, that the King would sett a guard upon Whitbread, provinciall of the Jesuits, now sick in the house of the Spanish ambassador, and on another.

The rooffe of the House of Commons is in danger to fall, and therefore they are thinking to remove themselves where the King shall appoint.

Somthing having been said in the House of Lords against the Popish regiment, though it was not said which, the Duke of Monmouth tooke it for his, and said he would consent to the disbanding of his regiment.

The King hath at length consented to the desire of the Parliament, for raising the trained bands, and accordingly some regiments were up to-day in those parts. Besides which, severall troopes of horse, and companies of foot, of the King's forces, were alsoe in armes, and moving about Whitehall, St. James, and other places

thereabouts. A companie of the armed bands keeps a guard to-night in our fields, where there are two bonfires.

In the House of Lords much hath been said against the Duke of Yorke, in his presence. My Lord Shaftesbury began, and was backt by the Lords Halifax, Essex, one more, and the Bishop of London. In the House of Commons they moved for an addresse to the King, for removeing the said Duke of Yorke out of his presence and counsels; the further debate whereof was adjourned till Friday after the 7th of November, perhaps, upon the words of Secretary Williamson, who told the house that they had noe need to trouble themselves about that, for the said Duke was resolved to withdraw according to the proclamation.

The Commons havinge desired the King to give them Coleman, as to life and death: to life, if he would make a further and satisfactory discovery of the plot, and to death, without reprieve or pardon, if he would not: it was granted by the King, under his hand. Which the Commons having, they sent three or four of their members to examine the said Coleman, to shew him the addresse of the House, and the King's grant or warrant accordingly, putting before him life or death, as aforesaid. To which he answered, that he had discovered all that he knew. Som say that he would have retracted what he had said, concerning his master: but he acknow-

ledged that he had received moneys of France and Spain, to carry on the Catholic religion's interest; and added, that he was soe unhappy, to have discovered so much as would hang him, but could not save his life. A Committee having been appointed to examine Coleman's servants, one of them confessed his master had more papers which his mistresse had burnt, and that he had helped her to doe it.*

But perhaps I take paines in vain, by telling you severall of the votes of the House, which may be are sent to you more perfectly by some other hand; or some member of your house may informe you better. But, however, till you bid me hold my hand, I shall endeavour to informe you as well I can. As for foreign news, I shall only tell you, that Mastrict was surrendered to the Dutch by the French the 5th inst.

* Nothing can exceed the injustice and harshness with which the proceedings against the unfortunate people accused of this plot were carried on. Mr. Fox observes, "witnesses, of such a character as not to deserve credit in the most trifling cause, upon the most immaterial facts, gave evidence so incredible, or, to speak more properly, so impossible to be true, that it ought not to have been believed, if it had come from the mouth of Cato: and upon such evidence, from such witnesses, were innocent men condemned to death and executed. Prosecutors, whether attornies and solicitor-generals, or managers of impeachment, acted with a fury, which, in such circumstances, might be expected." "Juries partook naturally enough of the national ferment; and judges, whose duty it was to guard them against such impressions, were scandalously active in confirming them in their prejudices, and inflaming their passions."—P. 24.

The ratification of the peace with Spaine is not yett com. With this I end at present, and subscribe myself, Sir, your most humble, old, and obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

LETTER LXXII.

From the same to the same.

London, Nov. 14, 1678.

SIR,—Your letter to Capt. Herbert I delivered this morning; but when I desired him to send you an answer, he said he did not know whether you deserved one, seeing you doubted of the necessity of your being in Parliament; when all lieth at stake, Religion, King, and Government, a greater necessity there can be never. Cooper hath no letter for you. Pray let Mrs. Magdalen know by these, that I have been with Mrs. Snoden, who tells me, that on Friday last she sent her the thred demanded by the shoemaker, who was then to send down som shoes. Sir, I make it my business to pick up newes for you in coffee-houses, and among accointance, and to cull the true from the false, which is by far the harder task, for nothing comes abroad, though true, but under ten or twenty faces or disguises. People's spirits being heated, give them not leave to keep

measure; therefore I beg your pardon for a mistake or error in my last, where I named Mr. Foley, instead of Mr. Powell; the story is true in itselfe, as you see in the Gazette, but the man mistaken.

The notes of Parliament you might have had, if I had orders for them; therefore I could write you but what I could gather here and there, and my memory could beare; the notes not being every where, and being stopt two or three times this Session. However, this I can say, that nothing materiall or considerable hath escaped me. The newes you will find on the other side, after I have subscribed myself, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

With the Gazette you will have inclosed a printed letter which came out to-day, and which I send you more upon another man's commendation, than upon my owne judgement.

Mr. Powell, mentioned in the Gazette, is thought to have been trepaned by three or four papists, who had promised him to procure him a pass from the Duke of York, for a ship, for a sum of an £100, which, the morning that he was missing, he carried neare Temple Bar, to a cutler's house, who is a Papist. Severall other persons are missing since the discovery of the plott; and two men have been founde this weeke drowned in the Thames, not knowne yett, as I heare.

There lieth at this present time in the Abbey church, Westminster, exposed there to be seene by order of the Parliament, an unknowne dead man found about Ratlif, without any visible woundes upon his body, unless his neck be broken. He seemes to be a lustie man, betweene fifty and sixty yeares of age, and supposed by som to be a captain or master of a ship.

Tuesday, in the House of Commons, a committee is appointed to examine Atkins.

Ordered, that Justice Row do attend the House, to give an account of the examination he hath taken, concerning a fire happened in the stables of Sir George Wakeman last Sunday was seavennight.

Here you must know that severall fires have been of late, and some persons apprehended on suspicion.

Voted, an addresse to the King, that Sir Wm. Godolphin may be recalled, to answer an accusation of high treason exhibited against him ; for he is one of the plotters : and that the oathes of allegiance and supremacy be tendered to all men in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

Wednesday was the fast. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached before the Lords, and Dr. Stillingfleet before the Commons. The sermons ordered to be printed.

Whereas I told you in my last, that the Commons did not like the form of prayers composed for the fast, and by addresse desired another: and

another prayer was made and printed ; I should have added, that that did not please neither; so that they voted another addresse on Sunday last, which produced that bare prayer I sent you with the booke.

Thursday, 14th November. The Commons have ordered to have an account of all the justices in the severall counties of England, and of all those that have been turned out these 7 yeares past.

Mr. Secretary reports that the King hath sent his revoking letters for Sir Wm. Godolphin: and that he hath ordered commissions to be issued out. I suppose 'tis in pursuance of his proclamations against Papists.

Ordered, an addresse to the King, that the oathes of allegiance and supremacy be tendered to all the Queene's meniall servants, except Portugueses, and the Dutchesses of York.

An addresse to have some of Coleman's letters printed.

An addresse for a generall pardon for Bedlow.

The debate for the Duke of Yorke's removall from the King's presence and counsels adjourned to Monday.

They say that Atkins, Mr. Pepis' servant, is a cunning rogue that denieth all things.

LETTER LXXIII.

*From the same to the same.**London, Oct. 25, 1679.*

SIR,—I received yesterday in the morning the baskett and the pot sent by my Lady; and a little after I received your letters, and Mr. Vaughan's by the post. But I must begg your pardon at present, if I cannot answer them in their particulars. Som impediments this after-noone, joyned with my weakness, have hindered me; and forced me to put off my answer till next post, and my thanks to my lady. However, all your orders and directions shall be observed, GOD helping. Mrs. Floyd hath had her token; the rest in due time. I had in my hands some golden thread for Mrs. Betty, your sister; had paid for it, and intended to send it, as this day, by Marck Taylor; but you seeme to countermand it, or else I doe not understand your meaning in your letter. Pardon this short letter, where I owe a long one. Accept of all my good will, where my strength faileth; and take me for, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

D. DE LA PLACE.

'Tis confidently reported, that the Duke of York goeth away for Scotland on Munday or

Tuesday next. Here is published my Lord Scrogs† his speech in vindication of himselfe, about Sir J. Wakeman: 'tis in two sheets.

LETTER LXXIV.

From Lady E. LYTTLETON to HENRY HERBERT, Esq.*

DEAR HARRY,—I have not writ you this fortnight, hoping to have seen you before this; but hearing that you were ill, and could not come, has made me trouble you with this scribble. I suppose you have heard that Colonel Sidney† has had notice of his tryall a fortnight

† “The Lord Chief Justice at that time was Sir Wm. Scroggs; “a man more valued for a good readiness in speaking well, “than either for learning in his profession, or for any moral “virtue. His life had been indecently scandalous, and his fortunes were very low.”—*Burnet*, ii. 448.

* It is curious to observe how the court ladies of Charles II.'s reign united a deep spirit of political intrigue with the most unexampled levity of manners. Were we required to point out that period in our history, when the character of English women was least amiable or dignified, we should, without hesitation, name the dissolute period in which the above letter was written. Plays, poems, novels, and intrigues, formed the amusements and the business of the sex; which was without sentiment, without delicacy, without modesty!

† Algernon Sydney, one of the noblest victims to the wicked counsels of an abandoned and tyrannical Court, was tried and condemned for conspiring the death of the King, (in the Rye-house plot,) by a packed jury, and the infamous Judge Jefferies. “The proceedings in Sydney's case,” observes Mr. Fox, “were

ago; but yesterday he was arraigned at the King's Bench, the bill being found just before he came into the court. He desired to put in a special plea against the inditement; but the judges told him, as I hear, that if his plea were overruled he could not plead after that to the inditement again, but they must proceed against him as guilty. So that he was forced to plead not guilty; and they sent him back to the Tower again, and appointed Wednesday next come sevenight for his tryall at the Court. The witnesses produced before the grand jury were Lord Howard, who you know what he says, and Mr. Shepard, the marchant; who, they say, did swear to his hand: for they say, a book was taken of his owne writing, very severely and unmannerly reflecting on the government, and designed for the carring on this horrid and damnable plot. Though I must tell you what I hear on the other side, for 'tis said by some, that this book was writ severall yeares agoe, and is no such thing. The other wittnesse is Sir Phillip Loyd, who swears, they say, to the signing of the papers, &c.

“still more detestable than in that of Lord Russell, The *production of papers*, containing speculative opinions upon government and liberty, written long before, and, perhaps, never even intended to be published, together with the use made of those papers, in considering them as a substitute for the second witness to the overt act, exhibited such a compound of wickedness and nonsense, as is hardly to be paralleled in the history of judicial tyranny.”—*History*, 47. He died like a hero on the scaffold, Dec. 7, 1683.

I hope ere long to see you in towne, for your friends are very angry at you for staying soe long. There is a discourse as if those in the Tower would be bailed the latter end of the terme, though some say otherways, and that they'll be indited for misdemeanors, &c. Pray, if your affaires bee not very pressing, let mee see you as soon as you can. Though I would not purchase my owne happynesse by any uneasinesse to you ; for I doe, and ought, to value yours above my owne satisfacti:one; a greater than the enjoying your company cannot bee ever in the desire of your most affectionat reall friend and servant for ever,

A. L.

There has one Speke and Bradden been took some time in custody ; but they are both released upon baile, and an information put in against them in the Crown Office about Lord Essex's affair, &c. They gave £3000 baile.

LETTER LXXV.

*From V*** to the same.*

London, March 10, 1684.

SIR,—The morrow after the interment of the late King,* the King went publickly with the

* Charles II.

Queen to masse at her chapell at Whitehall, and hath ever since been constant in his houres of devotion there, or att the chappell of St. James's.

The Princesse Anne† received the sacrament after the manner of the Church of England, in the greate chappell at Whitehall, the first of this month; the service and sermons being continued there as in the late King's time.

The King is very intent on his businesse, seldom or never absent from council; takes no diversion but hunting, which he does for health, once a week, on Mundayes, on Puttney Heath, or other places not farr distant. Soon after his brother's death, he forbid Mrs. Sedley‡ the court; and has since declared, he will reforme the court from swearing, drinking, and wenching.

The last week the high constable of this hundred had orders to disperse the masquerade meetings at Meggs', and gave Meggs notice of the order, and desired she would att least farbeare the entertainment there for some time: this not being done, the constable attended as ordered, and upon offer made to apprehend or unmask some in vizards there, a gentleman concerned sent to an officer at Somerset House, and prayed his as-

† Afterwards Queen Anne.

‡ Catherine Sedley, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, James's mistress before he ascended the throne, and afterwards created by him Countess of Dorchester. When he entirely forsook her, he sent her word either to retire into France, or to have her pension of £4000 a year withdrawn.—*Reresby*, 131.

sistance with some musquetteers. The officer came; a musquett or two were discharged, without other harme than cleaving a constable's staff. The company being dispersed, the constable gave an account of the passages, and had a second order to disperse them on Fryday, and came prepared for the purpose, attended with a regiment of bedles. But noe company appearing at the place, the officer of the guard since received a severe check, and, 'tis said, is in danger of being cashiered.

Sunday morning last the King, going to masse, told his attendants, he had been informed that since his declaring against the disorders of the family, som had had the impudence to appeare drunke in the Queen's presence, ('tis thought he reflected on the Duke of A. ;) but advised them at their peril to observe his orders, which he would see obeyed.

Amongst others who have kist the King's hand, Justice Newman hath done it twice. Att his second doing itt, he had the fortune to fall. The King laughed heartily, and saide to the attendants, "one of their justices was fallen." This, from Justice Newman; and that he is not without hopes of being Member for Westminster.

The King seemes much averse against the French, or at least not to putt that value on them as his brother did. The Count de Lorges, brother to the Earl of Feversham, and a marshall of France, who came hither to condole,

&c. and congratulate, &c. hath been, to the least punctilio, received by the King, as the Lord Churchill was by the French king; which, 'tis said, is a mortification to the Count, &c. who expected more caresses than he mett with.

Most of the Companyes of Merchants (particularly the East-India, Turkey, and African Companyes) having by their addresses submitted to pay customes, as in the late King's time,* the private merchants gradually complied, till the last week, when a shipp arrived in the Thames from the Streights, whose goods being consigned to Mr. Maynard by commission, (that is as factors or agents for the owners,) with this particular intimation by letter, that the owners understood the King was dead, and expected from him an account of the goods, *custome free*, if they arrived safe in port before a grant by Parliament of the customes to the new King. Maynard hath absolutely refused to pay custome

* James, on coming to the throne, issued a proclamation for the levying, upon his sole authority, the customs, and other duties, which had constituted part of the late King's revenue; but to which, the Act granting these having expired with the Prince, James was not legally entitled. To this stretch of authority Mr. Fox observes that *no resistance* was made; "nor," says he, "did the example of Hampden, which half a century before had been so successful, and rendered that patriot's name so illustrious, tempt any one to emulate his fame."—*History*. 91. It is clear, however, from the above letter, that one British merchant was bold enough to stand forward and resist the unconstitutional claim of James, and that his noble example was followed by others.

for them, and others have since followed his example.

The town is double guarded : att least all the gunnes mounted, new pallisadoes, &c. putt up in places convenient.

The late mortality in the Horse Guardes hath occasioned their remove, on Sunday morning last, from their usuall station to the Mewes. So many of them have lately died, that some talk the distemper among them is pestilentiall; but I hope it will appeare an effect of their extraordinary debaucherye on the late occasion, which made them have recourse oftener than ordinarye to the brandy shoppes and tavernes, to supply their spirits. There's more than ordinarye watching and exercise.

On Saturday was sevensnight, the Chief Justice committed Mr. Ranter to the King's Bench, for a book of his, called "Annotations on the New Testament:" Mr. Ranter is since bayled. There are warrants out against the printers. One of them was taken yesterday, and hath put in bayle to appere next terme. The circumstances and consequences are too long for this paper.

The late King left in his closett a hundred thousand pounds at least, in guineys and old gold. The King hath declared he lived upon sixty thousand pounds per annum in his brother's time, and expects Prince George shall live within that compasse; and declares much

against profuseness, &c.; and among other things against duelling; and sayes, he knowes a man hath fought nine duells, and is a very coward, having been manifestly knowne such in an engagement att sea.

Some of our eminent preachers, who, since the late King's death, have been zealous against Popery, in their expressions in the pulpitt, have been lately directed to apply their sermons to preach their flockes into obedience of GOD and the King, and forbear matters of controversy, &c.

An intimation was lately sent to Mr. E. that it would be well if he would not oppose Sir Adam Brown in the election for Surry. The answer returned was, that he would leave the country as he found it. But I believe you have a former account of this.

There is now noe certaine account of matters from Scotland, the poste being in sure hands, and all things kept extremely close from that side. 'Tis said (and not without ground) there are 10 or 12 companyes shipped away for Berwick, upon occasion of some disorders beyond that place. And 'tis said, the E. of A. and others are in those parts.

The election for Bedford is over; a friend of yours will, in a short time, give you personally a better account of these and other matters than I can.

I hope you have received mine by Philips. The most indirect and unusual meanes are now

made for election, the more reason there is to suspecte the designe ; and the more earnestlye do I want you a member, to appeare like your-selfe, when others know not how, or dare not act honestly. But I cannot advise you to engage for any election, without as great a certainty of successe (to be returned elected) as such a matter is capable of. I knowe you know the reason.

V.

LETTER LXXVI.

From ANN HERBERT to the same.*

1684.

I am very glad to heare you are in good health, and I received your letter just now; and the child is well, I thank GOD, and so are all heare. As for my brother's things and Inwell's, I will give you the best account I can ; but if I was at London, I could give a better account of them then I cud now, for Mrs. Cooper knows what the juwells are, and how many thare is of them, for I could aske her ; and now she may be of my sister's side. My sister has a parlle necklace of wone rowe, and a diment ring, with seven diment in it, and a Gould wach of my brother's; and she has a table and stands, and a little boxe and an emreld hooke for a lute of his, all the same inlade, which stude in his chamber, and that thaye say he

* "Anne, daughter and coheir of — Ramsey, esq; one of the
"aldermen of the city of London."—*Col. Peer. Supple.* v. i. 271.

gave her. My ante Colwell has a diment ringe with one stone, and a parle necklace with two rowes, and a diment locket, that is all I know of; but if I was with you, I might know more of her. I thought you wood not adone it without mee. I dont know what things els she has of my brother's, for I beleave he had more then I know of. I had a letter from my maide Elizabeth Roberts, which I owe five pounds to her, and three poun six shillens for washing of pinte; and you have the note of it, for I left it with you when I came out of London. I thought you had paid her. Pray send for her, and paye her; and git her to aske her ante about my brother's things, and what juwells he had. The churchwardens comes for a levey for the church, but I wont pay them tel I sent you word of it, to know if I shall pay them or no. It comes to wone pound seven shillens, for thaye are agoing out of the ofes. Pray send me word if I shall pay them or not by the next poste. So I conclud rite in hast, the post stase, your loveing wife,

ANN HERRBET.

LETTER LXXVII.

From Miss M. OFFLEY to the same.

1684.

Since I wrote last I have been so pensive and melancholy for our great national loss*, that I

* Charles II. died 6th Feb. 1684.

cou'd not for the present esteame any worldly felicity or sattisfaction, which also made mee for a time abandon the company of my best friends, and neglect your commands in making a speedy rehearsall of your letter to my L. K.* who sympathized with mee in our just griefs for the loss of our King, whose memory will be ever precious to us, tho' wee have a faire prospect of many happy days from the promises of his successor, which have, I suppose, before now reached you. Yesterday I was willing to take some refreshment, and so L. K. and myselfe went to Hyde park, where we had good aire and but a little company, which we left, with our coach, and took a walk by ourselves to talk seriously; and then I produc'd your letter, which shee read, and smiling, said, you too must come to prayers twice a day now, for religion and morality wou'd be all the fashion, Mrs. Sedley being forbid the Court, and banished with that worshipfull vice which has been prevailing all the while. I'll assure you wee dull, nervous women are altogether in request now; and my ghostly father, Dr. Kent†, (the great promoter of all moral virtue and christian graces,) the greatest

* Probably "loving kinswoman."

† Dr. Thomas Kenn, made bishop of Bath and Wells at the conclusion of Charles II.'s reign. A most estimable prelate, who attended Charles II. on his death-bed, and did the utmost to awaken his conscience. He was one of the seven deposed bishops. He lived after his deprivation with his friend Lord Weymouth, at Longleat, till his death, which happened 19th March, 1710—11.

court favourite, tho hee has boldly asserted the truth and verity of the principles of the C.* of England. Thus you see the powerfull effects of prayers and good works. My L. K.'s have been heard; her alms and supplycations, amongst others, have prevailed for peace and happiness, even when it was least expected; and this makes mee hope you'll bee a perfect convert in a short time. I am sure you'l have a true sence before you come to dye; and can reason and distinguish nicely; all which makes us desire your company in town, where the innocent and profitable enjoyments wee had the last winter may be repeated, with much approbation and sattisfaction, to my L. K. and, Sir, your most humble servant,

Feb. 17.

M. OFFLEY.

You must forgive the blotts.

LETTER LXXVIII.

From the same to the same.

Nov. 14th.

SIR,—This day I received your obliging letter, which most justly speaks the person that writ it; for you have given mee the best testimony of your judgment and friendship imaginable, and have produced much more rational argu-

* Query, Commons.

ments, than any of my other relations; altho' they all know the business; that is, my father and mother, and your sister hath been made acquainted with it by Mrs. J. Car, who was an actor in this affair; but truly I depended upon your answer, and have heitherto given no encouragement to the gentleman to proceed; and now, tho hee has your vote, I am not his friend; but I think you almost sacred, and cannot much disapprove of your advice. I believe I told you of his estate, as it was then represented to mee, without a clause which has been put in since it seems; his eldest brother is alive, and the scoole master is not to have it till his death, which you know is very uncertain; but hee is allmost as fat as my Co George was. This man's reall incom is only six hundred a yeare by his place, and three hundred pound of his own: this he has in present possession; but I cannot prevaile with myself to accept of him and his employment. Hee is, they say, learned and very ingenious; but if I were any judge, I can give you no account of his understanding, for I never admitted him to speak ten words to mee. I wish I could discourse this intrigue and some other matters with you, and then I would express myself more significantly, and endeavour to make you on my side. My father and mother, by Mrs. H.'s instigation, are much for this man, but I am sure I shall never adhere to them; and yet [your letter has brought the business into som

dispute in my own thoughts, and the circumstance of debauchery is very considerable. Upon my life, Sir, I could have a gaudy atheist with a very good estate; but then I consider the neglects of such a creature, after being married a little while, would be as bad as this man's employment: and on the other side, I am a slave to the world, and start when I think people would say, "Mrs. O. has married a scoole master." Pray, Sir, forgive this confidence, and excuse these foolish declarations, which may justly lessen your good opinion of mee; but I hope you will consider that I am much concerned, and cannot make my fancy comply with my friends; for I protest 'tis a great trouble to mee, that I cannot think this match for my credit and interest. Methinks the want of his brother's estate, and his own employment, puts it out of all disput; and I hope you will be of my opinion, when you understand the circumstance. If I were really possessed, that it would be for the honour and happiness of my family to marry this man, I would dispense with my own prejudice against him; but for my part, I think if I marry the scoole-master, my sister Tetty must take up with the usher, and so they must all descend gradually till poore Kate comes to the Quorister; for its certaine it can never be for their advantage to see me meanly married. I have drawn out this letter to the length of a bill in chancery, and could never expect your

pardon, but that I have always found you the
most sincere and faithful friend in the world to,
 Sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

M. OFFLEY.

Give me but one word, whether the uncertainty
 of his brother's estate dos not alter your opinion,
 and burn this letter, for this business is a secret
 to every one but yourself and those I have men-
 tioned. I would not be so importunate and bold
 in troubling you with this concern, but I know
 you are the best judg what the world would
 think of such a match; and since I am not in
 love with the man, I ought to regard the world.

LETTER LXXIX.

From Lady LYTTLETON *to* HENRY
 HERBERT, *Esq.*

I have been so ill to-night, that I am but just
 able to tell you I thought I should have heard
 oftener from you; but doe what is most conve-
 niente, and what best pleases you; spend but
 your time more in the consideration of the
 emptynes of this world, and the unspeakeable
 satisfackshon it will be at last to get to heaven,
 and I will be satisfied with any thing; for your
 well-being heareafter is what I most desier.

I sometimes fancy, if could I se whom I
 would, I should be better; but I correckt my-

self for sutch a thought, and know it is my duty to be satisfied with the will of GOD, and pray be you loving where you are bound in duty forst. The next post I will writ more in anser to your letter, but now am able to writ no more.

Mrs. Barker will writ to you next post.

LETTER LXXX.

From Lady LYTTLETON to the same.

London, Tuesday night.

Lady Dorset can live but few days; Lord Radnall very ill; Lord Carlisle dead ———; young Lady Ossere extremely ill, and with child in Ireland; old Lady Ossere very ill; Lady Rochester extremely ill; Lady Ann Spencer to have the best match in Scotland, but I have forgot his name. Macarte hath Lord Arran's regiment in Ireland. Sure you left nobody here; your consern was great for —, since the sight of a child made all trouble depart from your hart; happy cretur; blesse your stars, you never knew what love was yett. Ingage your friend at Whithall to wright you all the newse of this place; she shall have my assistance, because I shall venture no more till I have converst with you, for more reasons than the hassard of my letters. Lady Dorset hath given Mr. Powell all her personall estate, Lord Mackelfeld hath got the tryall with Selden.

The Doge of Genoa is, with three or fore of the Senate, on his way to Parres, to aske his most Christian Maiesty's pardon for theare ofences. Mrs. Villers, the mayde of honour, is maryed to a man of fore hundred pounds a yeare, Farewell.

LETTER LXXXI.

From Sir WILLIAM BOUGHTON, to HENRY HERBERT, Esq.*

I have sent down my commands some time since, for another to receive my thirds at Nor-

* A dispute concerning family property, the fruitful source of family quarrels, was the occasion of this misunderstanding. The result is unknown; though we may be certain it was not a fatal one. Mr. Herbert had much fighting blood in his veins. His uncle, the notable Lord of Cherbury, had signalized himself by numerous single combats; and his father, as Lord Cherbury informs us, "had given several proofs of his courage in duels." Life, p. 13. One conspicuous feature in the manners of high life in the seventeenth century was a sort of rage for duelling. No gentle man's character for gallantry or fashion could be established, unless he had killed his man in single combat. The more he had been distinguished by these deeds of blood, the more respectable was he in the circles of the gay, and the more acceptable to, and successful with, the ladies. Lord Cherbury's life affords some very entertaining illustrations of this fact; and the interesting account in the Guardian (Nos. 129, 133) of the duel between Sir Edward Sackville (afterwards Earl of Dorset) and Lord Bruce, is a melancholy instance of the slight causes in which these "affairs of honour" originated, and the sad consequences in which they terminated. It is a pleasing proof of our general improvement in manners, and advance in reason, humanity, and civilization, that duels are now infinitely less frequent than they

ham: as to what you and Gyll have done together, I shall thinke fit to have satisfaction. You know very well what I have had for this foor or five years, which, since I expect an account from you only, my consent was never to imploy your acquaintance; and what loss hath been through you, I hope chancery will releive. Sir, your servant,

March 28, —88. W. BOUGHTON.

These for Henry Herbert, esq; at the Lady Herbert's house, Leicester-fields.

LETTER LXXXII.

From HENRY HERBERT, to Sir WILLIAM BOUGHTON.

Leicester Fields, March 29, —88.

Since you are not sensible of civilities, you shall be troubled with no more from me; but, I will treat you as you deserve: and now I tell you what I've already done was for your Lady's sake. More then one account you and your agent Tillman have had, of what I received of Gill; but I've not had any account of from you, of what you've received, which I expect, be

were 150 years ago; and that they only occur among characters, not remarkable for condition, refinement, sense, or respectability. The quarrel referred to in this correspondence seems to have been some time in maturing. It began in 1688, and came to an issue in 1692.

assured I shall answer you in chancery, or any where else, upon the lest summons, who write my name,

HENRY HERBERT.

LETTER LXXXIII.

From Sir WILLIAM BOUGHTON to HENRY HERBERT, Esq.

I dine at home to-day; and from thence I adjourn to the Sun Tavern, in Holborn, until 3 o'clock, or thereabouts: from thence I shall walke into the city; if you have any thing to say unto me, I hope I shall bee able to give you an answer.

10th April, 1692.

W. BOUGHTON*.

LETTER LXXXIV.

From the same to the same.

I doe desire to know what you mean by your rudeness to my servant this morning; such breeding I am not acquainted with. I know not of incivility towards you. However, Sir, I expect your answer forthwith.

April 10th, 1692.

W. BOUGHTON.

* The answer to this note was a verbal one; laconic, but very gross. It is copied, in Mr. Herbert's hand, at the bottom of Sir William's note.

LETTER LXXXV.

From HENRY HERBERT *to* Sir Wm. BOUGHTON.

In return to your letter by the penny post, I send you one by a porter, to tell you that about 4 o'clock this afternoon, I shall be behind Southampton house, in Red Lyon Fields, where I will give you an answer.

H. HERBERT.

LETTER LXXXVI.

From Lord BELLAMONT* *to* HENRY
HERBERT, *Esq.*

Worcester, March 10, —89.

DEAR COUNTRYMAN,—The complement I, as well as the rest of the gentlemen of the country, paid to our High Sheriff last Saturday, in attending him to meet the Judge out of town, hindered me from acquainting you, by that day's post, that on Thursday last, Sir Jo. Packington, Mr. Philipp Foley, and I, went to the pole for the election at Droitwich. I carried it so cleverly, that there was but one vote against me; and next to me, Mr. P. Foley had the most votes. But Sir John tendered several votes which could be allowed by the bailiff to be qualified, soe

* Richard Coote, Lord Coloony, and Earl of Bellamont, in the kingdom of Ireland, married Catherine the only child and heir of Bridges Nanfan, lord of the manor of Birts-Morton, Worcestershire. Lord Bellamont was made governor of New York; where he died, 5th March, 1700.

that he intends to petition a committee of elections when the Parliament sits. Tom Foley crossing Sir John after this manner, at Wych, and setting up his brother Phillip, has provoked Sir John to strike in for the county, and I am very confident Sir Francis Wirmington will be thrown out. I resolve to vote for Pack and Foley, and make all the interest I can for them. If Win. and the others goe thro' with the pole, I will not excuse 'em under £2000 a man. Sir Edward Harley is likely to have a hard contest and a doubtful one in Herefordshire. The Tories are hotter here than ever; and, I doubt not there will be some broken heads at the county pole, which was adjourned from last Wednesday to Thursday next. My cousen Bromley is your servant, has received your letter, and will answer it the next post, and provide you the Lampreys. I am yours, affectionately,

BELLAMONT.

For Henry Herbert, esq; at the Lady Herbert's house, in Leicester Fields, London.

LETTER LXXXVII.

From Lord COOTE to HENRY HERBERT, Esq.

London, October 3d, —89.

DEAR NEIGHBOUR,—I send you my newsletter*, that you might have news by wholesale. Yesterday a race was run between my Lord

* The newspapers were at this time, and for many years afterwards, printed in the form of letters, beginning with "Sir," and

Devonshire and my Lord of Monmouth at Newmarket, but the latter won. On Saturday next will be run the match between my Lord of Monmouth and Sir R. Gwin.† I am told the Duke of Somerset (who is at Newmarkett) has invited the King to visit Cambridge, of which university the Duke is chancellor. The King has alsoe promised my Lord North and Gray to dine with him at his house; soe that I hope his Majestie, by degrees, will become a true Englishman. You know the humour of our nation is to be frank and affable, and not a little hospitable; and noe doubt the King, by eating and drinking with his people, and shewing himselfe often to them, will (together with his other excellent qualities) winn the hearts and souls of them. Let me know when I may expect to see you in town. I am, with all my heart, dear neighbour, your most affectionate humble servant,

COOTE.

ending "your humble servant," &c. They were charged each one farthing, and known by the name of the Farthing Post.

† Sir Rowland Gwynne was treasurer of the chamber to King William and Queen Mary; but removed from his office for some conversation which had fallen from him, reflecting upon Lord Sydney's conduct in Ireland. He was examined before the Privy Councill on this matter; and the last number in the Appendix contains a particular account of what passed at that examination. Tindal, in his continuation of Rapin, vol. iii. p. 194, has given some letters from Mr. Warre to Sir Wm. Dutton Colt, envoy extraordinary at Hanover, with an outline of what passed at the Council. The document in the Appendix, however, which was a private communication to Lord Herbert, relates all the conversation that occurred there.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

From Mr DOWDESWELL to the same.**July 29, 1690.*

I had writt to you the last week, but that I was soe employed in mustering, and making preparations for it, that I was forced to neglect all other concerns ; besides that I had nothing to tell you, but that we received a letter from the counsell, directed to my Lord Shrewsbury, and in his absence, to his deputy lieutenants, requiringe us to seize the horses of all papists and disaffected persons, and requiringe my Lord to appoint three deputy lieutenants to judge of them ; and accordingly either to returne them to their owners, or to dispose of them, as they should judge most for theyr Majesties service, and to reward and encourage the seizing of them. In observance of the order, we issued out our orders to the respective captains and lieutenants of each foot company, requiringe them to make diligent search in the houses of all papists and disaffected persons, within the limitts of their respective companyes, and to seize the horses and arms of all such persons ; and to summon all such persons to appeare before us on the 28th instant, it being yesterday, and the

* Of Pull-court, Worcestershire ; ancestor of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the years 1765 and 1766. On the monument of the latter, in Bushley church, Worcestershire, is a long epitaph, composed by Edmund Burke.

time to which our sessions was adjourned; at which time the several lieutenants made a returne of theyr warrants, by delivering in a list of what persons each lieutenant had summoned, and by causing to be brought in what horses they found. The chief of the persons who appeared were Mr. Russell, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Abbingdon, Mr. Pay, Mr. Darling, and Mr. Hanford; to all which we tendered the new oaths and the test; which being refused by them all, we committed Mr. Hanford, upon the account of his disrespectfull behaviour before us, to the common gaol. The rest, with Mr. Bartlett's servant, we confined to the Talbot in Sedbury, and sett a file of musqueteers upon them for a guard. There allsoe appeared above halfe a score of inferior persons, who, for the generality, were tenants, and they refusing the oaths and test, we thought fitt to putt them allsoe under confinement; but I expect that those justices who live in Worcestershire will release them this day, they being poor tenants, and truly I judge not dangerous, since the chiefe of the party are secured. There were many more summoned, who neglected to appeare; the most eminent of which were, Sir Wm. Stych, a knight, and the person who is at Mr. Bartlett's, and the Lord Fairfax, who is at my Lady Yeates, and Mr. Addis; and for those three we dispatched two parties of horse yesterday, the one under the command of Mr. Bromley's lieutenant, the

other under his cornett, to seize them; and as to the rest, we have issued out warrants to all constables to apprehend them, and bring them before us on Tuesday next. The horses which were seized, seemed generally to be very meane cart-horses, and under the value of 5l. a piece; only there was seized at Mr. Bartlett's a saddle-nag, worth about six pounds, about fourteen hands and an inch high. He stands fire very well, and the horse Mr. Bromley, Mr. Lechmere, and myselfe here, judged to be forfeited, (notwithstanding we have received noe authority from my Lord Shrewsbury to appoint us to be the three deputy lieutenants to judge in the case.) In all the search we have made, we have not found any armes at all. We have had here a greate alarm upon the account of the landing of the French; which, in my opinion, struck noe great terror amongst us; the generality of people being very resolute to make a vigorous opposition. I forgott to mention to you, that the oathes being tendered to the curate of Upton-upon-Seaverne, and he refusing them, we have committed him to the gaol. I beg that you will give us your accustomed favorable acceptance, it proceeding from an earnest desire to approve myselfe your most faithfull, humble servant,

RIC. DOWDESWELL.

LETTER LXXXIX.

From HENRY HERBERT, *Esq;* *to* King
WILLIAM III.*

July the 18th, —91.

SIRE,—If I was not satisfied in myself of an entire resolution to serve your Majesty in the face of all kinds of discouragements, I would not presume to write, especially since I fear I've labour'd under some misrepresentations to your Majesty. But your Majesty, who entertains the courage of Alexander, and the wisdom of Solomon, must be the best judge of all actions; and 'tis favour enough for me, if you are pleased to remember any thing don by me, either in Holland or England. Upon that presumption I'm encouraged to ask of your Majesty the auditorship of Wales, the place of Col. Herbert,

* Henry Herbert had some claim on William's gratitude, as he had early discovered the evil politics of James II. and steadily opposed them; and crossed over into Holland in 1688, to offer his service to the Prince of Orange, in the redemption of his country from popery and arbitrary government. As a reward for these proofs of attachment, William made Mr. Herbert, successively, a Baron of the Realm in 1694; and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Brecon in 1695. And Queen Anne made him one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and the Plantations in 1705. He was distinguished for his affability, politeness, and great natural abilities, which he had much cultivated and improved by study. He died on the 22d Jan. 1708—9, leaving, by Anne his wife, daughter and co-heir of — Ramsay, esq; one of the aldermen of the city of London, (who survived him, and died 24th April, 1716,) Henry, his only son and heir.—*Collins's Peerage, Supplement, vol. i. 272.*

who was kill'd in the late Irish engagement, &c. In his absence he left his power of officiating with me, and I officiated here for him, so that I'me the better prepared to serve your Majesty in that place. But I submit this, as I've don former requests, to your Majesty's pleasure, begging, with all humility, leave to subscribe myself, great Sire, your dutifull subject,

H. HERBERT.

Letter to the King.

LETTER XC.

From GODWIN ATWOOD *to* H.
HERBERT, *Esq.*

Worcester, Jan. 22d, 1693.

HONOR'D CAPTAIN,—Not longe since I sent you a letter about the indisposition of Franck Hales, whoe is now somewhat better. though thought never fitt for any military affaire; I am now desired by honest John Wakeman, one of your worship's souldiers, that you would please, per next, to send him an order for Mr. Joseph Pooler, of Bewdly, Mr. Richard Clare, of the same place, Mr. John Hancocks, of Harecourt, and Mr. William Vernon, of Astwood, to severally pay to Mr. Wakeman, as they stand charged by the lieutenants: this is most humbly requested, by reason that Mr. Justice Foley hath forbid Pooler paying to Wakeman, untill he could shew your order. His most devoted service to little Master,

with his and my dutifull regards to your worship, wishing you a long and prosperous life. I humbly subscribe myself, honoured Sir, your most obedient and faithfull servant,

G. ATWOOD.

There was noe meeting of the deputy lieutenants this sessions, to the great prejudice of your troop.

The mobb were up on Saturday last, and seized a bardge laded with bacon and Cheshire great cheese, as alsoe corne, &c. to a great value. They are growne very resolute, and of ill consequence, if not timely suppressed. Alderman Haynes, I am informed, gave the Raparees great encouragement therein. Parson Roberts, a non-conformist here, was called or sent for to a servant maid that lay sick, she desireing that he would both pray with her, and give her alsoe the sacrament. He desired all the people to withdraw, and then he asked severall questions, particularly how she would receave the same; she answered, according to the Church of England, as now established. He tould her she was in the wrong, and that his church was the right, though now under a cloud; and except she would receave it after his way, he would not administer it to her. Some persons attentive at the doore breake in upon him, and rebuked, and desired him to pray by her, which he refused, and soe departed; but Roberts and another brother rogue went, with one of their brethren,

to be interred in the countrey, and there they tooke the Common Prayer Booke oute of the Minister's hand of the parish, and buried the jacobite as they thought fitt. Severall not well affected to our glorious government are gone up to London to gett commissions; a certificate for them from hence would, I conceive, be proper. GOD preserve K. W. and his Queen.

Wakeman prayes you to direct yours to him in Bewdley as soon as your great affaires will permitt, otherwise Mr. Foley will get the money of Pooler.

For my honoured captain, Henry Herbert, esq; one of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons, Westminster, London.

LETTER XCI.

*From Lord HERBERT to the Bailiff, &c.
of Bewdley.*

Leicester Fields,, May 3,—94.

MR. BAYLIFF AND GENTLEMEN.—I thought it not proper to signify the favour their Majestys have been pleased to bestowe on me, till my grant of Barony passed the great seal. This day it passed, and this day I write to you, gentlemen of the corporation of Bewdley, to give you the certain information of it, that you may use such measures on a new choice of a burgesse to serve you in Parliament, as may conduce to the public good, and your corporation's in particular. I do assure you my care and study were

to preserve both; and I do believe you, gentlemen of the corporation of Bewdley, entertained such thoughts, because you repeated your choice of me for your burgesse since this happy revolution, and it was unanimous. I am very sensible of those reall kindnesses to me, for which, though passed, I give you thankes. I design still to be your neighbour, and I design alwayes to be a well-wisher to the corporation of Bewdley. Pray take my kindest remembrance amongst you, and continue to esteem me, as I am, Mr. Bayliffe and Gentlemen, your reall friend,

HERBERT.

LETTER XCII.

From Lady INCHEQUIN to Lord HERBERT.*

Chester, June 26th,—93.

According to promise, and a thousand obligations to my Lord Herbert, I must let you know that the first essay, your setting mee out, has proved most prosperous; a very pleasing jour-

* Elizabeth Brydges, second daughter of George Lord Chandos. She married, first, Edward third Lord Herbert of Cherbury; secondly, the Earl of Inchiqueen, of the kingdom of Ireland; and thirdly, Charles Lord Howard, of Escrick. In "the second series of Epistolatory Curiosities" will be found some letters from this lady, respecting her application for separation from her third husband, Lord Howard. She died in February 1717—8. —*Collins's Peerage*, vol. i. p. 497.

ney; you know my company; and Mr. Johnson's care of mee to divert mee, is very agreeable. On Sunday night wee came to this place; yesterday we were invited, and dined, at Sir T. Grosvenor's, a charming place; and met here, accidentally, some of my Welch acquaintance, whom I'me glad to see, the grand fayre being now. To-day we designed to see Rock-Savage, Lord Rivers's, but that there is some Tangier acquaintance that invite our Earle and I to dine off fresh salmon. Wee have many pleasure adventures, but our want is a fayre wind, wee having a man of warr at Highlake, where wee goe to-morrow morning, in order to take shipping. What was left with you, I'me sure of your care of; and as to the little picture, I beg Mrs. Swan may goe about copying; but the dress, a widdow's; and please to give her your directions. I beg you'll please to hasten me a line, and direct it for our Earle in Dublin; a cross at the bottom of your superscription will distinguish it, and let me know what news of the lady departed from her lodging, Whitehall. 'Twou'd be a great obligation, if you'd please to see Mr. West, of Buckingham-court, to know what news, and spurr him on for your friends redemption from the wickedness of our enemyes, which GOD deliver. Believe my great impatience to heare from you, who goe off from High Lake the first fayre puff. Your concern and wishes will, I trust, obtain the wished-for success, for

your Lordshipp's ever obliged cosen and servant, &c.

E. INCHIQUIN.

S. Vollant begs her humble service; and Mrs. Walker, who, I guess, you'll gain a conquest off, if you but remember her brother, and gain your point. I wish you heere for the same reason, heere being a pretty woman that dines with us to-day, that was bred in France. I've time to write to no friends, but your letter to-day.

LETTER XCIII.

*From Lord HERBERT to Lord CAPELL.**

Aug. 10th, 1695.

I should be wanting to myselfe, if I should omit this oportunity of writing to your Excellency, and assureing you that 'twould be a greater satisfaction to me to kisse your hands than make any excuse, having received a writ of summons, by the name of Baron of Castle Island, to attend the Parliament at Dublin the 27th of this month. But my sister th'other day dying in childbed, and leaving a child, obledges me to stay here to look after my trust, who is at present under the care of two chirurgeons. I hope your Excellency will accept of this apology from your reall servant,

HERBERT.

* Lord Deputy of Ireland; partial and oppressive in his government, and peculiarly harsh in his conduct towards the Roman Catholics.—*Smollett*, ix. 54.

LETTER XCIV.

From LORD TORRINGTON,* *to* LORD
HERBERT.

Jan. 31, —96.

I received both your Lordship's letters, but indeed am hardly well enough to come to towne;

* Arthur, Earl of Torrington, eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert, knight, attorney-general to King Charles II. by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Smith. Arthur was created Earl of Torrington by King William. He entered the sea service early in life, and was employed against Algiers in 1683; in which expedition he so signalized himself as to be instituted rear-admiral of England, 4th February, 1684. On King James's accession to the throne, not choosing to comply with the measures of that iniquitous reign, he was turned out of all his employments; but taking an active and honourable part in the revolution, was received into favour by William and Mary, and constituted first commissioner of the Admiralty. For his conduct in Bantry Bay, Ireland, against the French fleet on the 1st of May, 1684, he received the honour of peerage, by patent, bearing date the 29th of May in the same year. On June the 30th, 1690, he again fought the French fleet, but with less distinguished success; an action which was thought so inglorious, that, in consequence of the general discontent, he was brought to trial to account for its result. Among the manuscript papers before the Editor are the two following: the one endorsed, a "Coppie of the letter to the Commons of the Admiralty, about the tryall of the Earle of Torrington:" the other, "Rere-Admirall Rookes reasons, why he would not be of the court-martial, held Dec. 10th, 90."—"To the Commissioners, &c."—"After our hearty commendations, we doe hereby signifie unto you her Majesty's pleasure that you forthwith issue out a commission for the tryall of the Earle of Torrington, by any sea commanders who were not in the late engagement between the English and the French fleet. And that in order thereunto, you issue out your warrant for committing the said Earle to the custody of your marshall. And

frost has hindered me from taking the ayre on horseback, and my calesh breaking with the hazard of my neck, has deprived me of the conveniency of taking the ayre that way, which, I believe has a little retarded my recovery; but, did I believe the King had any comands for me, I would run any hazard to receive them. If he should happen to ask you for me, or without, so we bid you very heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber in Whitehall, the 8th day of August, 1690.

“ Your very loving friends,

“ *Carmarthen P. Norfolk E. Marshall, Bolton, Winchester,*
 “ *Devonshire, Bathe, Nottingham, Faulconberg, Montagu,*
 “ *Marlborough, H. Capell, John Lowther, R. Hampden,*
 “ *Hen. Powlet, J. Holt, Hen. Goodwick, Hen. Boscawen.*

“ To our very loving friends, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admirall of England.”

“ Gentlemen,—Before I proceede to take my oath, I must
 “ begge the Court will please to excuse my sitting on my Lord
 “ T—’s tryall, in regarde I had the misfortune of laying under
 “ some unreasonable censures of being remissee in my duty in
 “ that same action; and tho’ I might dispense with being wit-
 “ nesse and judge in this case, I can’t, in honoure and con-
 “ science, give my vote of judgment where I have been a witness,
 “ and where some people have unjustly rendered me a partie.
 “ My case is different from every gentleman here; therefore I hope
 “ my scruple in this case will influence no man heare. I have
 “ given my depositions in as a witness; and if I can be further
 “ serviceable to the King in that circumstance, I am verie readie
 “ and willing to answer any questions the Courte may please to
 “ aske me. I doe this with all my duty and honoure to the K.
 “ and the Lord High Admirall, and with all the respect imagin-
 “ able to this Courte.”

On the tryall, the inequality of strength between the fleets, and the disadvantage of the wind to the English, were so fully proved, that his Lordship was acquitted: but he was naturally much affected, and deeply disgusted, at the enquiry; and never made any effort to be employed afterwards.

would it be improper to ask him that question, with a complement at the end? I am very sorry you will not afford a poor country farmer a little news, but cannot take it unkindly, because I know 'tis with a good meaning to your most faithful humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, at his house in Leicester-Fields, London.

LETTER XCV.

From the same to the same.

Munday.

Yesterday I received your Lordship's letter by Mr. Greene, and am very glad to hear of the favour that is designed me by your Lordship, and the rest of the good company, but I shall be much better pleased in seeing the performance, though it should happen by the addition of Doctor Radclif's company, who may venter, now I am perfectly restored to health, and pretty well furnished with wine from the Vine. I desire I may know the day before, because brother Harry keeps me to hard exercise, if you think hunting every day is soe; and very often six or eight myle from home, and of those dayes our return is to late to meet Londoners at dinner. I have another request, that it may be before Friday, because then wee have

apointed a progresse, that will take us up some dayes; wee are just now going out with the hounds, as wee have done Thursday, Friday, and Saterdag; I know not weather wee shall tire ourselves, but wee are so keen at the sporte, that the Denzils pack and oure oune are hard put to it. We poore country bumkins please and satisfy ourselves with these poor diversions, without envie of the senate, that wee are told, pursue that miserable comission of the Admiralty, that has made the kingdom allmost as wretched as themselves. I wish them with all my heart eternally confounded, that wee poore country farmers mought injoy oure innocent diversions in peace and quiet, and the nation its trade, and more prosperite, than possibly it can under the management of sutch insipid ignorants, as that commission is composed of; I know not well, why, I say this now, since you have long agoe, upon this subject, knowne the mynde of your Lordship's most humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER XCVI.

From the same to the same.

February 19, —97.

I could not let Brian come to towne without inquiring after your health, and desiering to know whether any day is apointed for the

comiting the bill for vacating the English grants ; that, since it is your opinion, I may be in towne at that tyme, though my health will but ill admit of it; and I am apt to thinke my presence will doe but little servise, for if the reason of the matter will not carry it, I doubt my small interest will not avayle much; but however I acquiesse unto your bettter judgement, that am in all things, my Lord, your most faithful servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER XCVII.

From the same to the same.

Jan. 11.

I had sooner returned you my hearty thanks for yours by Mr. Greene, but that I could not prevayle with him to leave the country sooner than to-morrow morning. I have been very ill, indeed; but have now got the better of my distemper, after a very hard tug: it was a very violent cold, accompanied with as great a head ache and feavour, which have been all overcome by fasting and burnt brandy, as surely as Peeter has by the devill to rob and cheat every body that has trusted him, and me amongst the rest. He has, without taking leave, made an elopement to Scotland, as I suppose to starve there, in order to prevent being hanged here. I am sorry he is not accompanied with a horse-whip

or two, for 'tis pity soe honest a gentleman should goe by himself.

I should be glad to hear what has been the success of the Lord against the three ladies, for romantick heads are sometymes attended with extraordinary adventures. If any busnesse happens to stand in need of soe weake help as myne, I hope in a week's tyme to be able to obey a sumons; and in the mean tyme am, my Lord, your most faithfull friend, and servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER XCVIII.

From the same to the same.

Feb. 20, —98.

MY LORD,—I received your Lordship's on Saturday night, and am very glad to hear the King will honour our country with his presence. I hope hunting will get him a good stomach, and then no doubt a country dinner will please him.

I must desire you will doe me the favour, to send me one of your great salvers for glasses, and if occasion be, half a dozen knives, forks, and spoons; and, my Lord, I desire, that at the same tyme you send me notice of the day the King will be here; you will send to Mr. Hinton, to lett him know against what tyme, he

must send me the things I have writ for, because
I should like to have every thing in order. I am,
my Lord, your most humble and obedient
servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER XCIX.

From the same to the same.

Feb. 21, —98.

I cannot let Brian goe, without a line, to
desire your Lordship will not fayle to lett Mr.
Hinton know the tyme, as soone as you doe;
for it is from him that I expect my provision.
I think of coming to towne some tyme this
week, if I have no commands to the contrary,
I am, my Lord, your most humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

Mr Hinton lodges at Mr. Portman's, in
Manchester-court, Westminster.

LETTER C.

From the same to the same.

March the 6, —98.

By what I can hear, the King still designs to
hunt hear one day; but when, remains still under
some uncertainty. I hope for tymely notice,
because I should really be very much ashamed
of a surprise. I would therefore beg one favour

more ; that your Lordship would send to Charles Christian, he lives in Orange-court, by Hedge-lane, he is to bring me downe a cooke; pray doe me the favour to send for him, and tell him that you will give him early notice, when he is to come, and pray lett him have notice, as soone as Mr. Hinton has, that he may be downe with me in tyme. I think of making a step to towne some tyme this week, and am your Lordship's most faithful humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER CI.

From the same to the same.

Munday, April 18, —98.

This is to inquire how your country journey agreed with your health, and to lett you know, that it has perfectly establisht myne; pray if the King gives himself the trouble of inquiring after me, let him know, that, what has some-tymes kept him longer in England, than consists with his affaires abroad, keepes me now in the country; that is, want of money; and, pray direct your butler to send me the six dozen bottels he refuses to give the waterman, for I am in great want of them. When the bill about estates granted comes into the house, pray put my good friend the solicitor in minde to alter my clause, I am your's,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER CII.

From the same to the same.

Wensday.

IT is no small affliction to me you should have need of any servisse for me, at a tyme my health will not suffer me to attend it; but I am sure you will the better excuse it, when you see, that though my all lies at stake, I am not in a condition to stirr. A bill is ordered to bee brought in, to vacate all grants made in this reigne. I hope for your Lordship's assistance for an exception to my grants; the more, because I am not able to attend it myself, that am, my Lord, your most faithful, humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER CIII.

From the same to the same.

Munday.

I had the favour of your's on Friday last, the first day of my venturing out of my chamber, after spitting blood for severall dayes. Nature and the weather will, I hope, set all to rights againe. I shall thinke myselfe much oblidge to you for what news your leysure will afford to, my Lord, your most faithfull, humble servant,

TORRINGTON.

LETTER CIV.

From Dr. THOS. KNIPE to Lord HERBERT.*

Sept. 19, 1696.

MY LORD,—I do not at all wonder that Mr. Herbert,† in his idle and careless fitts, which he has often been troubled with, should put your Lordship in a passion; I am sure he has many and many a time vext me to the heart with them. But that he should make you displeased with me too, it is something strange to me, who have not failed upon all occasions to acquaint your Lordship with his unsufferable negligence, and unwillingness to apply his mind to his business, which, if he had done of himself, or your Lordship and I could have prevailed with him to do, I

* Dr. Thomas Knipe was master of Westminster School, and prebendary of Westminster. Dr. Wm. King, the celebrated civilian, dedicated to him his historical account of the Heathen Gods, &c.; in which dedication he makes the following handsome mention of Dr. Knipe, by whom he had been educated: "Though
" I have lost my natural parents, who were most indulgent to
" me, and the grave Dr. Busby, whose memory to me shall for
" ever be held sacred, yet I thank God I have a master still
" remaining, to whom I may pay my duty and acknowledgments
" for the benefits I have received in my education." Dr. Knipe died August 6, 1711; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A long Latin inscription appears on his monument.

† The young gentleman in question was Henry Herbert, son of Lord Herbert, and grandson of Sir Henry Herbert; and succeeded to the title and estate at Ribbesford on the death of his father, which happened on Jan. 22, 1708—9. When that event occurred, he was Member of Parliament for Bewdley; and continued high steward and recorder of that borough till his death in 1738.

should have had thanks for the success, tho' I have none for my great pains, care, and trouble. I was several times sending him home to your Lordship as hopeless, as indeed I have sometimes threatened him; but that I imputed his carelessness to his childishness, which, though it has remained longer with him than others of his age, I expected would go off by degrees; and then I knew his parts, which I don't at all find fault with, joyned with the continuation of my care, would make amends for the neglect of his childhood, and please both your Lordship and himself at last; for learning is to children as tobacco is to some people, it makes them sick at first, and when they have got the trick of it, they will never leave it. But hitherto he has been so much a child, that when he has been called from his play to his studies, he has stood in the yard, crying, and blubbering, and roaring, as your own servants have sometimes heard him, because he might not play longer; when other children have gone immediately to their studies, laughing all the way to see him such a child. If this infirmity of his leaves him, I don't doubt, but, upon his continuance with me, to finish him. And yet, my Lord, notwithstanding this averness, I have pour'd so much into him, as it were with a horn, that unless he dos it on purpose, he can make both true Latin and true verse, if he pleases. I am sure he hath don so, both in his own chamber before Mr. Jones, and in my

room before me ; and if your Lordship propose him some reward he were very fond of, I believe he would do so before you.

Your Lordship has been pleased to object to me, ten pounds a year extraordinary more then others pay me. If you shall be pleased to remember, that such allowance was made for taking up a whole chamber to himself, such a one, as by the admission of chamber fellows, I have received three times as much as your Lordship payes; and that he has had the use of my goods, bed and bedding, &c., which all others bring along with them, and sometimes leave behind them; and that I have not demanded any schooling, which he pay'd formerly, and others have pay'd to me, besides their boarding; I imagine your Lordship will not think I have such a different rate for him, as to have it objected to me. But it has not been for that, or for the want of that, that I have been more or less zealous in my duty; but out of the great love I have for the child, whose good nature I will alwayes speak well of, and whose learning will, I hope, in time speak for itself, especially if he has not so many avocations as of late he has had; and out of the true honour I have alwayes had for your Lordship, so I am still ready to serve you, if you think fitt to try your son any longer here, and to make use of, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and humble servant,

THO. KNIPE.

LETTER CV.

From the Rev. ANTHONY LUCAS to Lord
HERBERT.*

Dublyn, 8th Dec. 1696.

MY HONORED LORD,—Tho' I troubled your Lordship with a letter lately (by the Bishop of Ossory), yet I thought myself oblig'd to give your Lordship an account of the suddain death of our Lord Chancellor, Sir Charles Porter,† who this day din'd and seem'd very well; retir'd to his closet to write a letter, sat down in his chair, and dyed, not speaking one word, not stirring either foot or hand. The surgeons us'd all proper meanes, but all was ineffectuall. I first gave my Lord Monmouth an account of it, who order'd the pacquets to be stopt. I presume there will be a Councill to-morrow. Whatever is done here, of any moment, your Lordship shall have as faithfull a relation as I can procure. I sent by the Monmouth yatcht, to Chester, a small present of Usquebagh, which I hope will come by Chest: carrier safe to

* Rector of Ribbesford, on the presentation of Lord (when Mr.) Herbert; who also obtained Irish preferment for him.

† “He was chancellor when Lord Capel was deputy, and his
“opponent in politics; befriending the cause of the Irish against
“the severity of his Lordship's administration. A motion was
“made in the House of Commons, in consequence of this oppo-
“sition, to impeach him; but he vindicated himself before the
“House, and was voted clear of all imputation.”—*Smollet*, ix. 66.

your Lordship speedily. With very humble service to my Lady, and Mr. Herbert. I am, my honoured Lord, your Lordship's ever obliged humble servant,

ANT. LUCAS.

My wife, I thank God, is recovering.

LETTER CVI.

From Mr. J. TALBOTT to the same.*

Cambridge, 28th Nov. 1697.

MY LORD,—The Vice-Chancellor having favoured me with the disposal of some copies of our book of verses upon the peace, I was ambitious of this opportunity of presenting one to your Lordship, as a token of our loyalty to the king, and of my dutiful respects to your Lordship, whose courage was so eminently instrumental in beginning that glorious deliverance, which his Majesty has so happily accomplished. I doubt, my Lord, the criticks of the Drawing-Room will be somewhat disappointed by our omission of English poetry, which is not the constant growth of this soil. 'Tis enough, if once in a reign our university can produce a Montague or a Dryden :

* James Talbot, D.D. and publisher of an edition of Horace. He died the 20th of October, 1708, and lies buried at Spofforth, Yorkshire, of which parish he was rector.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 174.

here are many, indeed, that might be more willing than the later to complement the government upon this joyful occasion ; but as we have very few (if any) that can pretend to the abilities of those great masters, soe it was thought adviseable not to encourage any attempts in that kind, from which we could promise ourselves so little success. But though our Latin poetry is not calculated for the meridian of the court, your Lordship, I hope, who is so able a judge, may find some entertainment in this book ; which, indeed, might have been better, if it had been shorter by one page, and the trifle which you'll find at the latter end, had been omitted ; but the authority of the Vice-Chancellor's commands upon me, to close the book, prevailed with me above the consideration of my own defects ; which as your Lordship's judgment must discern, so I know your goodness will excuse. With my most humble service to my lady, and duty to Mr. Herbert, I remain your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. TALBOT.

Mr. Bedell, by whom I send this, has promised to present your Lordship with a book, as soon as one is presented to the King.

LETTER CVII.

From Lady EVERY to the same.**Feb. 19th.*

DEAR BROTHER,—You are not consarned wheather your poore sister has laine under a snow drift this severe weather, but solis yourselfe with your fine ladye, or what may give you satisfaction; an truly, without fooling, I must tell you noe dog would a lived in the cuntry this winter, but those hose husbands are masters, for the like was never felt nor suffered. Snow, frost, an floods not to be related, but now wee begine to live againe. Sence you ware hear, I have never ben out of doors. I love to be free an easey with you, an I cannot forbear telling you that Jack dos not manadge his interest right with neather father nor mother; he makes himselfe master of his tyme, gives noe account when he goes out, lyes much at neighbor's houses, is to mucche an idle younger brother, which I ever hated the thoughts of. Is it not posible to find out som imployment for him? Muney should not be wanting to pay for any thing, if he would lay his inclination to it; he much weakens his intrest with his father, and I have

* When it is recollected, that Lady Vere Every was born in the year 1627; this and the following letter will be considered worth insertion, from the specimens they afford of a singular sprightliness of mind at the advanced age of 72!

much adoe to keepe a right understanding in his behalfe, which, I feare, will not be long; but all this pray keepe to yourselfe. The Lady Huntington sent to me this day to se me. She is not yet brought to bed. She is under my circumstance, full sick of ill weather. The poore Lord Chesterfield has had an ill winter of it, and the Lady Bellamount; but I thank God, with wine and good fires we are all very well; an it will be a great satisfaction to me to heare that you an Harry ware so.

Duty an sarvices whare due, an receave the true affection of your sister and servant,

V. EVERY.

LETTER CVIII.

From the same, to the same.

July 6, —98.

I cannot let you alone, but must needs inquire after my deare brother's good nature, what is become of it? I am shure you have not sent any of it into Darbyshire this good while. I finde it has not holy left the men, for the last Saturday Mr. Cooke was married to Lady Mary Stanhope; we were there, the only neighbours invited. On Friday next, all the acquaintances must make a great day of it, and my Lord apeares very much pleased. Its reported that Sir John Waters comes very speedily to marry

Betty Vernon, cloathes are come downe for that perpus; but some is willing to beleve it may prove a disapointment, for so much good fortune is not wished hir by all; hir great buty is not so charming to all in this countrey, it has been to long looked upon. The Lord Huntington is gon for London. His Lady I met to morrow at Darby. This is all my newes, and the satisfaction of your health and Harrys will oblidge your affectionate sister and servant,

V. EVERY.

I cannot give you Sir H. E.'s service, for he is gon to Captain Laines. I hope he is well; poore Nan is your faithful servant.

LETTER CIX.

From Monsieur BOYER to LORD HERBERT.*

Hanslop, July 2d, 1699.

My LORD,—In obedience to your Lordships command, this is to give you an account of Mr. Herbert's studies, and I wish I may do it, so as

* Abel Boyer, a well-known glossographer and historiographer, was born at Castres, in France, in the year 1664. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Geneva, and from thence to Francker, where he finished his studies. Afterwards he came over to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at Chelsea upon the 16th Nov. 1729. His works were, an excellent French and English Dictionary, a French Grammar, "The Political State of Great Britain," and "The History of King William and Queen Mary."—*Biog. Dict.* v. ii. 300.

to give satisfaction both to your Lordship and him, without doing injustice to either. The truth is, our progress has been but slow ; but, however, 'tis such as cannot justly merit your Lordship's disapprobation. *Festinat lentè*, may be the motto of Mr. Herbert, in relation to his exercises. There remains still in him an averseness to books, which is not a little fortified by the frequent opportunities he has of going abroad to his country sports ; but then your Lordship's orders are a prevailing motive to bring him to his studies ; so that all he does must be ascribed to the desire he has of being dutifull. On my part I do all that lies in my power to discharge the trust your Lordship has been pleased to repose in me, and to shew with how much respect and reality I am, my Lord, your Lordship's very humble and most obedient servant,

A. BOYER.

LETTER CX.

From LORD GODOLPHIN,* *to* LORD HENRY HERBERT.

Sept. 24, —98.

MY LORD,—I have the honour of your Lordship's letter, as also of the former mentioned in it ;

* The interesting Burnet has given us the following sketch of the character of this great man, and profound statesman. He

I have spoken several times with Mr. Baber, my Lady Sunderlands agent, in order to conclude your tedious affayre; hee seems still desiring to agree it, but would not bee positive till he had spoken with my lady herselfe, who being now in town, I hope a very short time will bring it to amend. I give your Lordship many thanks for

was the younger brother of an ancient family in Cornwall, that had been bred about King Charles II. from a page, and was considered as one of the ablest men that belonged to his court. He was the silentest and modestest man that was perhaps ever bred in a court. He had a clear apprehension, and dispatched business with great method, and with so much temper that he had no personal enemies; but his silence begot a jealousy which had hung long upon him. His notions were for the country, but his in-rupt and sincere way of managing the treasury created in all people a very high esteem for him. He loved gaming the most of any man of business I ever knew; and gave one reason for it, because it delivered him from the obligation to talk much. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and was free from all vanity; and never heaped up much wealth: he was one of the wisest and wittiest men that have been employed in our time; and he had much of the confidence of four of our succeeding Princes. Vol. i. 487. The early part of Godolphin's political life is the least consonant with the principles of honour and patriotism; nor can we avoid being deeply hurt when we see him, together with Sunderland, Rochester, and Lord Churchill, (afterwards Duke of Marlborough,) consenting to be agents, and go betweens, in the wretched intrigue of James with Louis XIV. by which James (like his brother Charles II.) was compromising the liberty and independence of his country for French gold. "It is with difficulty," says Mr. Fox, in detailing the particulars of this part of the English History, "that the reader can persuade himself, that the Godolphin and Churchill here mentioned are the same persons who were afterwards, one in the Cabinet and another in the field, the great conductors of the war of the succession."—*History, &c.* p. 88. Godolphin at the date of this correspondence was First Commissioner of the Treasury.

your offer to send mee some cyder, but it does not agree with mee, and will therefore spare you that trouble. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

GODOLPHIN.

LETTER CXI.

From LORD HENRY HERBERT *to* LORD GODOLPHIN.

Sept. 30, —95.

I'm extreamly obliged to your Lordship for the favour of your letter, in answer to which, and once more, I must beg an addition to your many favours, that if Lady Sunderland, Mr. Stephen Fox, Mr. Baber, or any body else, make any more delays in this tedious affaire, you will be pleased to give your judgment in it, since 'tis refer'd to you. But if that be too much for me, I desire you will get me the judgment of your board upon the wilful defaults of Robson, and you will forever oblidge, my Lord, your real servant,

HERBERT.

May I beg the great favour of a line from you.

LETTER CXII.

The Duke of SHREWSBURY to Lord HENRY
HERBERT.*

Thursday Morning.

MY LORD,—Upon Tuesday in the night I was taken with such a paine and weakness in one of my knees, that I couldn't move without help, nor stir out of my chamber, which forces me to ask your Lordship's excuse for not waiting on you to-morrow, as I designed, and as I shall always be desirous to do, when I am able; being, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithfull and obedient servant,

SHREWSBURY.

I have sent no notice to Mr. Bromley, not knowing but your Lordship might desire to meet him.

* Charles Talbot, Earl, and created Duke of Shrewsbury by King William, in 1693, had been educated a Papist, but renounced that faith, after very critical and anxious investigation of its pretensions. It was conceived by some that his enquiries had given a tinge of scepticism to his mind; but his honour and probity were unimpeachable. His learning was considerable; his judgment sound; and his temper equal and amiable. He had much power, at different times; and he always executed it with credit to himself, and satisfaction to others. Like all other courtiers, he experienced the ebbs and flows of Royal patronage; but, though often envied, and sometimes out of favour, his well-known excellence, and long-experienced usefulness, always restored him to the confidence, which he had for a time undeservedly lost.

LETTER CXIII.

*From the same to the same.**Grafton, 16th Oct. 1699.*

MY LORD,—I should have been very sorry that your Lordship or Mr. Herbert should have given yourself the trouble of so inconvenient a journey as this weather will now make the roads hereabouts, to give me thanks for what is rather an obligation on my side. I am sorry I cannot do your son the complement of proposing him to the King for a deputy lieutenant, the law requiring him to be of age before he is enabled to act in that station. His lieutenant and cornet were both here yesterday, and seem extream happy and satisfied. The quarter-master was here also ; and tho' he say'd nothing to me, I hear he expressed himself much discontented at the cornet's being put over his head. I was in hopes your Lordship had mentioned it to him ; and concluded, that being nearly related to Mr. Baret, he had settled this with his consent.

I am sure his Majesty is so assured of your Lordship's zeal for his service, that he is entirely disposed to give you all possible marks of his favour and esteem. It is presumption in a man, who is forced to be such a cypher himself, to offer his assistance to another ; but I desire always to be commanded by you when you think it possible for me to be of the least use

to you ; and tho' I am not a powerfull, I shall
ever be your Lordship's faithfull, humble servant,

SHREWSBURY.

LETTER CXIV.

From the same to the same.

Tuesday Morn.

MY LORD,—Being obliged by my illness to
go out of towne for some time, I could not omit
giveing your Lordship thanks for your present
of braun ; and at the same time acquainting you,
that I shall be the readiest in the world to serve
Mr. Lechmere's son ; but at present, nor since
I had the staff, there has been no vacancy
proper to be offered to him ; and I doubt in my
disposall, there are no places of such a nature as
he expects, they being all of small value, and
no busyness beyond makeing a legg or setting a
chair.* I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most
faithfull, humble servant,

SHREWSBURY.

* The Duke of Shrewsbury was appointed Lord Chamberlain
in 1699.

to you; and tho' I am not a powerful, I shall
 ever be your Lordship's faithful, humble servant,

SHIRWABURY

LETTER CIV.

From the same to the same.
 My Lord, — Being obliged by my illness to
 go out of town for some time, I could not omit
 giving your Lordship thanks for your present
 of diamonds; and at the same time repaying you,
 that I shall be the readiest in the world to serve
 Mr. Lechmere's son; but at present, not since
 I had the staff, there has been no vacancy
 proper to be offered to him; and I doubt in my
 disposal, there are no places of such a nature as
 he expects, they being all of small value, and
 no business beyond making a beg or selling a
 chair. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most
 faithful, humble servant,

SHIRWABURY

The Duke of Devonshire was appointed Lord Chamberlain
 in 1692.
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Appendix :

*Consisting of curious MS. Documents, illustrating
the foregoing Letters.*

No.

- 1 **C**OPY of Warrant for the payment of £52 to the Master of the Revells.
- 2 Ditto of the Demands of Sir Henry Herbert for his wages.
- 3 Ditto of Warrant granted to Fencers.
- 4 Ditto of Mr. Thomas Killegrew's Promissory Note to Sir H. Herbert.
- 5 Ditto of Sir Henry Herbert's Heads of Instruction to Mr. Thomas Killegrew.
- 6 Ditto of a Prayer composed by Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
- 7 Ditto of ditto by King Charles I.
- 8 Ditto of ditto by Sir Henry Herbert.
- 9 Ditto of Sir Henry Herbert's Notes during the Northern Expedition.
- 10 Ditto of a Grant of Wardship to Sir H. Herbert.
- 11 Ditto of Form of Protestation Oath, administered by Prince Rupert.
- 12 Ditto of Articles exhibited against John Boraston, clerk.
- 13 Ditto of additional Articles against ditto.
- 14 Ditto of a relation of what passed at the Council, between Lord Sidney and Sir Rowland Gwynne, April 9, 1692.

No. 1.

Warrant for the Payment of Fiftie-two Pounds to Sir Henry Herbert, kt. Mr. of the Revells, for his lodgeinge out of Court by the space of 52 Weekes, ended at our Ladie-daie last, 1627.*

WHEREAS you are authorized by virtue of his Majestie's Letters Patents, beareinge date the 16th

* The office of the Revells was first instituted in the reign of Henry VIII. in the year 1546, and placed under the department of the Lord Chamberlain. The objects included within its jurisdiction were numerous, as appears from the "Heads of Instruction given to Mr. Thomas Killegrew," in No. 4 of this Appendix. Sir Thomas Cawarden, who died 1559, was first appointed to the mastership; and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Borenger, or Benger, on the appointment of Queen Elizabeth. Borenger died in March 1577; the office, however, of Master of the Revells does not appear to have been again filled till 1579, when Edmund Tylney, who is called *Majister Ludorum* in the Register of the Herald's College, was appointed to it. During his exercise of the authority of his, then, important place, the weighty matter of the *precedence* of the Master of the Revells was settled; and a certificate, bearing date the 43d of Elizabeth, authorised Edmund Tylney, esq; "to myngle "with those knightes officers that have their precedencies "before all other batchelor knightes." With the consent, or by the recommendation of Tylney, George Bucke, his kinsman, obtained a reversionary grant of the office of the Revells in June 1603, at which time he was knighted, and appointed one of the King's gentlemen of the privy chamber, and began to act as assistant to Tylney about two years afterwards. Either unable or unwilling to exercise the functions of his office longer, he resigned it, at the close of the year 1621, (two years before his death,) to Sir John Astley, knight. Sir Henry Herbert succeeded Sir John Astley as Master of the Revels in 1623, through the interest, probably, of his relation, Philip Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, and held the office till his death in 1673, through a period of 50 years. From No. 4, Appendix, it should seem that Mr. Thomas Killegrew was appointed

daie of June, 1625, made and granted in confirmacōn of diverse warrants and privie seales unto you formerlie directed in the tyme of our late deceased sovereigne King James, (amongest other thinges) to make payment for the lodgings for such of his Majestie's servants as are allowed them, and yet are not lodged within anie of his Highnes houses: Theis are to pray and require you, out of his Majestie's treasure in your charge, to paie, or cause to be paid, unto Sir Henry Herbert, knight, Master of his Majestie's Revells, the some of fiftie and twoe pounds, being after the rate of xxs. a weeke for his lodgeing out of courte by the space of fiftie and twoe weekes, viz. from the Feast of Annunciacōn of our blessed Virgin Marie, 1626, to the Feast of Annunciacōn of our said blessed Virgin Mary, next after followinge, 1627, as by his bill, certified by Wm. Glover, esq; one of his Majestie's gentlemen ushers, and dailie wayters, hereto annexed, may appeare. And theis, together with his acquittance by Sir Henry Herbert, his deputy or assistant in the office during the Knight's life; but however this may be, he was succeeded in it by this gentleman, on his death. In 1683, Killegrew himself died; and Charles Killegrew was appointed to the vacant office. During five successive reigns this gentleman exercised the now limited authority of Master of the Revells; and left an office nearly nominal, in 1725, to Charles Henry Lee, who by his death vacated it in 1744, and made room for the last Master of the Revells, Solomon Dayrolle; though, as Mr. Chalmers observes, it is not easy to tell wherein his office consisted, except that he had a lodging of no convenient extent, and a fee of no great value. His ancient jurisdiction had been transferred in 1737, by legal authority, to a *licenser of the stage*, and to the deputy licenser; who thenceforth performed between them all the functions of the ancient office of the Master of the Revells, and are, to this day, empowered, by legal means, to execute the invidious trust. —See Chalmers's interesting and curious "Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakespeare Papers."—P. 210.

for the receipts thereof, shall be your warrant. Theobalds, this 17 of Julie, 1627.

MONGOMORIE.

To Sir William Uvedale, knight, Treasurer of his Majestie's Chamber.

Mensibus Martii, Aprilis, Marii, Junii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobr., Novembr., Decembr., Januar., Febr., et Martii; annis 1626, et 1627, Annoque Regni Regis Caroli 2d, et 3o.

Sir Henry Herbert, knight, Mr. of his Majestie's Revells, asketh allowance for his lodging, not being lodged in anie of his Majestie's houses by the space of fiftie-two weekes, viz. from the Feast of the Aununciacōn of our blessed Virgin Mary, 1626, unto the Feast of Annunciacōn of the said blessed Virgin next following, 1627, dureing which tyme he hath given his attendance at Courte, and been at charges for his lodging dureing the said tyme, in attending his said service, after the rate of xxs. per weeke, which he prayes maie bee paid unto him by the Treasurer of his Majestie's Chamber. £52.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

No. 2.

The Demandes of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, for his wages and board wages, &c. as Master of the Revells to the late King.

Due to him to the last of October, 1638, as apearees by the Auditor's Bookes of Accountes, and by a Privy Seale, dated the sixthe of February, in the 16 yeare of the then Kinge Charles, the some of 1065 12 10

Due to him for dyet and boardings, as appeares by the Auditor's Bookes of Accountes for 1639	—	230	0	0
Due to him for the lyke for 1640, 1641, and 1642, being three yeares, the some of		690	0	0
Due to him for four years Fees, at £ 10 per annum, to 1643	—	40	0	0
		Some is	£ 2025	12 10

No. 3.

Copy of a Warrant granted to Fencers.

With the favour and priviledge of his Highnes the Duke of Yorke, it is agreed upon, by and betweene Francis Burges and William Tubb, to play a tryall of skill at eight severall weapons, which are hereunder expressed, on the thirteenth day of August next, being Monday, at the Red Bull Playhouse.—30th July. 1660.

The Weapons of Francis Burges

Backe Sword
Sword and Gantlet
Sword and Dagger
Sword and Buckler.

The Weapons of Wm. Tubb

Single Rapier
Rapier and Dagger
Halfe Pike
Quarter Staffe.

Whereas his Highnes the Duke of Yorke hath been pleased to comēde unto me Francis Burges and Wm. Tubb, for a warant to playe a prize.

These are to authorize the said Frances Burges and William Tubb to playe a prize at the weapons above named, at the House called the Red Bull, and for so doinge this shall be their warant.

Dated the 30th July, 1660.

H. HERBERT.

No. 4.

Mr. KILLEGREWE's Promise to pay the Costes of Suite
against the Players†.*

Julley 14, 1662.

I, Thomas Killigrew, doe by this presentes obleige myselfe to paey to Sir Henry Herbert all the costes and charges he shall ap̄, othe make apear, to be expendedd in the sute betwixt him and the Kinges

* Thomas Killegrew was page of honour to Charles 1st, and gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles 11d, who, in 1651 appointed him his resident in Venice. He was a man of wit and humour, and frequently entertained the King with his drollery. As Charles was wholly employed by his pleasures, and frequently in his mistress's apartments, when he should have been at the Counsel board, Killegrew took the following method to admonish him of his extreme negligence, in regard to the affairs of the kingdom. He dressed himself in a pilgrim's habit, went into the King's chamber, and told him that he hated himself and the world; that he was resolved immediately to leave it, and was then entering upon a pilgrimage to hell. The King asked him what he proposed to do there? He said "to speak to the devil, "to send up Oliver Cromwell to take care of the English Government, as he had observed, with regret, that his successor was "always employed in other business." *Granger*. Nothing, perhaps, can furnish a stronger proof of the contemptible character of Charles's court, and the degraded nature of his government, than the fact of such a wretched profligate as Killegrew being placed in a situation of official trust, confidence, and dignity. If his literary acquirements may be estimated by his ill-spelt and ill-written promissory note, they were of the most limited, the most abject description. For his connection with the office of Master of the Revells, see the note in *Append. No. 1.*

† In the latter end of the year 1659, some months before the restoration of King Charles II., the theatres, which had been suppressed during the usurpation, began to revive, and several plays were performed at the Red Bull, in St. John's-street, in that and the following year, before the return of the King. In

companye of acters, in the axion of the caes which he had a werdict for against them, in Ield Hall, woen (owing); and a part thereof, fortey pound, I hafe paid him. Witness my hande and seale the day and date over saide,

THO. KILLIGREWE.

Witness,

JO. CAREW,

L. KIRKE.

WALTER GYLES.

No. 5.

The heads of what I gave to Mr. THO. KILLEGREW the 29th of March, 1664.

1. To have a generall warrant for musick throughout England, which is practised already, but many are very obstinate, and refuse to take lycences, especially in cities and townes corporate, under the pretence of being freemen.

June, 1660, three companies seem to have been formed; one in Salisbury-court; that at the Red Bull; and one at the Cockpit, in Drury-lane. Sir Henry Herbert, who still retained the office of Master of the Revels, endeavoured to obtain from the companies the same emoluments which he had formerly derived from the exhibition of plays; but, after a long struggle, and after having brought several actions at law against Sir Wm. Davenant, Mr. Betterton, Mr. Mohun, and other players, he was obliged to relinquish his claims, and his office ceased to be attended with either authority or profit. It received its death wound from a grant from Charles II. Aug. 21, 1660, authorizing Mr. Thos. Killigrew and Sir Wm. Davenant to erect two new Theatres, and two new companies, of which they were to have the regulation; and prohibiting any other theatrical representation in London, Westminster, or other places, but those exhibited by the said two companies. Malone's historical account of the English stage: edition of Shakespeare, 1813, vol. iii. page 293, 294.

2. There being many complaints of abuses in dancing schooles, for want of a due inspection and regulation, an order is desired (as it is a most proper branch of the Revells) that I may bee impowered to lycence all the dancing schooles, and to bind them respectively against *mixt* dancing in the schooles, and other practises, which at present begette a scandalous report of them. This work is already began, and submitted to by some; but it cannot bee done generally, unles countenanced by regall authority.

3. Touching wakes or rurall feasts, (another proper branch of the Revells,) which are annually observed in the greatest part of England, it is humbly desired, that some countenance may be putt upon the lycencing of them, by which means many disorders may bee prevented; and though there bee but 10s. from the most eminent towns, and 5s. from the meaner parishes, (to bee paid annually by the churche wardens,) it will not only bee a good advancement to the office of the Revells, but will much civilize the people, who are commonly dissordered at those feasts, which are constantly attended with revelling and musick.

4. All quack salvers and empyrickes, under the denomination of mountebankes, are properly belonging to the Revells, but will not come in (notwithstanding several summons') untill compelled by regall authority.

5. The royall oake lottery, which is a modell or dumb shew, and sortition, and as cleerely belonging to the Revells as the small lottery or pricking book, which have (*ab antiquo*) been commissioned by the office, the persons herein concerned are obstinate, and will not come in, unles compelled by his Majestie's authority.

6. For gaming, though the justices throughout England (amongst other things) bind the victuallers in

recognizances of £20 apiece, not to tolerate gaming in their houses ; yet, nevertheless, under their noses, and to the knowledge of most justices, gaming is sett up and tolerated. Now in regard it is against the letter of the law to lycence gaming, (though to do the same is consistent with the Master of the Revells' patent,) it is desired, with some cautious lymitation, that his Majesty would countenance this particular, as to the lycencing all upon easy termes, by which meanes every victueller may bee bound to observe lawfull seasons, and good orders, otherwise it will become a common custome to play on fast days, in time of divine service, and at other seasons prohibited ; and therefore some expedient to bee used that may please his Majesty, and support the power of the Revells, which hath been very much enervated, and weakended by the late times of trouble and distraction.

7. Though to grant lycences for gaming, hath been practised ever since his Majesty's happy returne, by the groome porter, and Poyntz, yet as to my particular, (who have not enjoyed the employment above nine months,) I doe act under many feares, and with much tenderness, to those few who have submitted, least I should offend the law of the land ; and therefore once againe humbly desire, that some safe expedient may bee found out to reconcile the law and the King's prerogative.

No. 6.

A Prayer by EDWARD LORD HERBERT, of Cherbury.

O GOD ! Thou, by whose power and wisdom all things at first were made, and by whose providence and goodness they are continued and preserved, still behold, from thy everlasting dwellinge above, me thy creature

and inhabitant of this lower world, who, from this valley of change and corruption, lifting up his heart and eyes to thee his eternal GOD and Creator, does here acknowledge and confess these manifold blessings, these vast gifts bestowed on me; as namely, that before I yet was, when I could neyther know nor consent to be great and good, thy eternall providence had ordained me this being, by which I was brought into this world, a living, free, and reasonable creature, not senseless or brutish, but capable of seeinge and understandinge thy wondrous works herein; and not only so, but of usinge and enjoyinge them, in that plentiful measure, wherein they have been hitherto afforded me. O LORD, with all humbleness I confess, that were there no other pledge of thy favour than this alone, it were more than any of thy creatures in this life can possibly deserve.

But thy mercies go farther yet. Thou hast not only made me see, know, and partake thy works, but hast suffered me to love thee for the blessings shewed us in them. I say, Thou hast admitted fraile dust and ashes to so high adignity as to love Thee, the infinite and eternall beauty. And not only disdainest it not, but acceptest, yea, and rewardest the same: and whence can this come, but from thy everlasting goodness, which, had it not vouchsafed to love me first, I could not have had the power (than which man has no greater) of loving Thee againe. Yet here thy mercies stay not. Thou hast not only given mee to know and love Thee, but hast written in my heart a desire even to imitate and bee like Thee, (as farre as in this fraile flesh I may;) and not only so, but many ways inabled me to the performance of it. And from hence, LORD, with how much comfort do I learne the high estate I received in my creation, as beinge formed in thy owne similitude and likenesse.

But, O LORD, thy mercies (for they are infinite) are not bounded even here. Thou hast, then, not only given mee the means of knowinge, lovinge, and imitatinge Thee in this life, but hast given mee the ambition of knowinge, lovinge, and imitatinge Thee after this life; and for that purpose hast begunne in mee a desire of happinesse, yea, of eternall blisse, and from thence proceeded to give mee hope; and not only so, but also a faith, which does promisse and assure mee, that since this desire can come from none but Thee, nothing Thou doest can be in vain. What shall I say, then, but desire Thee, O LORD! to fulfill it in thy good tyme, to mee, thy unworthy creature, who, in this flesh, can come no nearer Thee, then the desireing that mortality which both keeps mee from thy abode, and makes mee most unlike Thee here. *Amen.*

N. B. From the original, in the hand-writing of Edward Lord Cherbury.

No. 7.

*A Prayer by King CHARLES I.**

Most gracious and mercifull GOD! who art the GOD of all mercies and consolations, looke upon us in mercy, not in wrath; in judgment, not in fury. Spare us, good LORD; spare thy people, whom Thou hast redeem'd with thy most pretious blood, and bee not

* As the above beautiful and affecting prayer is not to be found either in the Eikon Basilike, or among "diverse of his Majestie's Prayers," &c. &c. published in 1649, there seems every probability that it is now first presented to the public. The copy from which it is transcribed is in the hand-writing of Sir Henry Herbert, who was the faithful friend and steady adherent of the unfortunate monarch.—See *Wood's Athenæ*, v. ii. p 524.

angry with us for ever. If Thou should'st bee extreame, O LORD, to marke what is done amisse, who may abide it? But there is mercy with Thee, that Thou may'st bee feared: and in the multitude of thy mercies, doe away our offences; blotte out all our iniquities; purge us with ysope, and wee shall bee cleane; wash us, and wee shall be whiter than snow. Wilt thou bee displeased at us for ever? and wilt thou stretch out thy wrathe from one generation to another? Turn us, then, O GOD our Saviour, and wee shall bee turned, that thy anger may cease from us. Quicken us, that we may rejoyce in Thee. Speake peace, O Father, unto thy sons, unto this people, "mountains of peace," which are thy "blessings of peace." Dispose, O LORD, our hearts to peace. Punnishe the enemies to our peace; punnishe the insurrection of evill doers; punnishe them that delight in warre; confounde all their devises, all their wicked imaginations, that they may not prosper, but that the bones which Thou hast broken may rejoyce. Showe us againe, O Saviour, the light of thy countenance, and wee shall be whole. Helpe us, O GOD of our salvation, for the glory of thy name; deliver us, and bee mercifull unto us, for thy name's sake, for thy son JESUS CHRIST's sake. O let the sorrowfull syghing of thyne afflicted and humbled people come before Thee. O let the faithfull prayers of thy penitent and prostrate servants, offer a pleasing violence unto Thee, for the crying sins of this nation; that thy Holy Spirit may descende upon them, who at this tyme are assembled for peace. Inflame, O LORD, their hearts with the desire and benefits of peace, and renew right spirits within them. Direct all their consultations and counsell for Thy honour, the good of this Church, and this kingdome; that mercy and truth being mett together, righteousness and peace may kiss

each other; that being reconciled to us, and wee to Thee, in CHRIST JESUS, Thou may'st bee our shepherd, and wee the sheepe of thy pasture; givinge Thee thanks for ever and ever, and shewinge forth thy prayes from generation to generation, through JESUS CHRIST our Lord and only Saviour. *Amen.*

Feb. 15, 1644.

REX.

No. 8.

“ Praiers and Meditations in Old Age.”

By Sir HENRY HERBERT.

O GOD, who art the antient of daies, and the Father of eternitie, Thou willest that in all seasons and ages thy children be disposed for deathe. How much more ought I to prepare mysele; I, O LORD, who am full of yeares, and have already one foote in the grave? What is the exterior man, which falls at the twinkling of the eye? Grant, therefore, that the interior bee renewed daily; that this infirme body, which bowes towards the earthe, may instructe mee to raise my thoughts to heaven; that the age which hath wrinckled my foreheade and skyn, may blotte out the sins of my soule, and drive away the troubles and anxieties of my heart; that the age which makes my knees to tremble, and my haire to bee graie, may fortifie my faith, and refreshe my hopes; and that deathe, which treads on my heeles, may make me to embrace the Prince of Life!

O Governour of heaven and earthe, Thou seest the pitifull condition to which I am reduced. I begin to bee troublesome to mysele, and unprofitable to others; my soule is aweary of my life, but rather of my decaye, for I doe now but entertaine a dyinge life, or

rather a liveing deathe. My Creator and my God! I was put into thy protection before I was borne, and from my mother's wombe Thou hast been my powerful God! 'Tis Thou, God of bounties, who hast blessed my infancy, and crowned all my daies with thy paternall grace, and with thy pretious favours. Leave me not in my weake and white age; and now that my strengthe failes, bee Thou the rocke of my hearte, and the power of my life. My yeares are glided away as a flood of waters, and I am noe more but a shadowe of a shadowe that is no more. But Thou art alwaies like unto thyselfe, and thy yeares shall endure for ever. As thy being is without beginninge, so it is without ende. Renewe my daies as those of the eagle; reanimate and reheete these colde, dead ashes; but rather tender me thy hande from above, drawe me from this house, which is all rotten with age, and withdrawe me into thy new Jerusalem. I have loste the taste of meate and drinke on the earthe; it is time that Thou relieve me with the delicates of thy holy table, and make me drinke of the new wine of thy kingdome. I am already as out of the world; my life holds only by a stringe. LORD, permit thy servant to go in peace accordinge to thy worde, for mine eies have seene thy salvation.

April the 6th, —72, at Westminster.

Sir HENRY HERBERT's Graces.

Grace before Dinner.

O LORD, bless these thy creatures unto our use; make them wholesome for us, us thankfull for them, through JESUS CHRIST our Lord and only Saviour.

After Dinner.

GOD bee prayesd; GOD save his Church, the Kinge, Queene, Royall Issue, and the Realms; GOD forgive us our sins, and (make us thankfull: or,) cease the plague amongst us. Amen.

N.B. From the autograph of Sir Henry Herbert.

No. 9.

Notes and Observations by Sir HENRY HERBERT, during the Northern Expedition.—(MS.)

April 12, 1639.

At Yorke. The Lord Trequar, treasurer of Scotland, confined to his Chamber for three daies, but releast on Easter day, and sent for Scotland; the Lord Dyate went with him. The crowne and robes were taken at ———.

The Covenanters tooke them, and in great ceremony bare them away, and caryed them to the Castle of Edenbouroughe, wher they ought to lye.*

* The Commissioners under royal authority on Wednesday opened the great iron chests in the Crown Room in Edinburgh Castle, and found the whole Regalia of Scotland in high order. They were found to contain the crown, sceptre, and sword of state; and also a silver rod of office.—So soon as the existence of these precious relics was ascertained, the royal standard was hoisted, and the soldiers cheered a salute, which was heartily echoed from the Castle Hill, where a numerous crowd had assembled, anxious to learn the event of the search after these interesting memorials, on the fate of which some mystery had been supposed to rest. The workmanship of the crown and sceptre is highly elegant, and in good taste; the sword, a present from Pope Julius to James IV., is of a pattern corresponding to the excellence of the arts in Italy at that classical period. The

Aberdyne taken by the Covenanters, and the Marquis of Huntley chaste to his castle, whither he was followed, and wher he swore to the Covenant in 81.*

They tooke armes for 4000 men and munition, which the King had sent to M. Huntley for the defence of Aberdyne. Marquis Huntley had received from the Kinge £20,000.

Not a blowe stricke; the reason given by the Marquis was, that the towne was divided for the King and Covenanters,

Lesley commandes 2500 foote, which are drawne towards Barwicke, and 600 horse.

Marquis Huntley's son commandes a troope.

When more men are put into Barwicke the Covenanters encrease their number with Lesley.

The Covenanters offer to be tryed by the Parliament of England, and to put in caution of £200,000, to abyde their judgment.

régalia were replaced in the chest: and the Commissioners resolved that they were not again entitled to open the crown-room, either to gratify their own curiosity, or that of the public, until they have made a report to the Prince Regent.—*Bath Chronicle*, 12th Feb. 1818.

* "The covenant here spoken of was the *confession of Faith*,
 " *and solemn league and covenant*, drawn up in 1580—1, and
 " subscribed by King James, and his Royal Household, March
 " the second in that year; and by the whole Scots nation in the
 " year 1590, with a *general band*, for maintenance of true religion,
 " and the King's person. This covenant (very different from
 " that sworn to by the Scots in February, 1637—8) included
 " nothing of a *rebellious nature* in it; and therefore might be
 " sworn to by the Marquiss without any breach of his allegiance.
 " Indeed, the Marquiss of Hamilton had been authorized, by
 " Charles himself, to subscribe this *confession of faith* (as it was
 " called) of 1580, when he was sent into Scotland in 1638."—*Rushworth*, vol. i. part 2. p. 767.

The churchmen of England have not furnished £25,000, who undertoke greater sums.

That the D.* of Ireland blows the coales, and adviseth the way that is taken.

That the business passeth through two or three men's hands.

That the Lords who are come to attende the Kinge have no respect shewed them, nor is their advice demanded.

That the Lords refuse to parte with their horses and men.

That my Lord of Northampton, in the name of divers Lords, and in their presence, told the Kinge, that they were come to Yorke, accordinge to the commande of his Mt̃'s letters, and desired to —.

The declaration made by the Lordes upon oathe had these effects :

King's declaration upon the Petition of the Lords.

That the King expected only civil obedience from his Scotche subjects. That the King expected the assistance of the Lords in defence only of England, and not for the invasion of Scotland, or any other countrye.

To the hazard of life, "uttermost," and "fortunes," left out.

'Tis believed it will not be offered to the army.

The Earle of Rutland, the Earle of Northampton, Viscount Sey, Lord Savile, Lord Paulet, Lord Hayward, Earle of Newport.

On Sunday the 21st of April, 1639, the King sent for the Lords that were at Yorke, to wayte upon him. And, before his Lords of the Counsell, gave them thanks for their cheerfull attendance on his person, but that they might have expressed their duty at less charge.

* The Deputy of Ireland, Lord Strafford.

Put them in minde of the disobedience of the Scots.

Offered the Lords an oathe, which the Lords of the Councell tooke, and all the other Lords, but the Lord Sey and the Lord Brooke, who, for refusinge, were committed, my Lord Sey to the Lord Maiors, and the Lord Brooke to the Recorder's.

Whether the King was lawfull King of Scotland? Havinge answered Yes.—Whether the Quarrell was just? They some questions, they knew not.—Whether they held intelligence were sent home from with the Covenanters, or received any letters? Some without designe. Yorke, and confined to their houses.

Durham,
May 2d.
The 6th the
Kinge re-
moved from
Durham to
Newcastle.

Sir James Kermichel carryed away the King's proclamation of grace, inclosed in my Lord of Essex's answer to the Covenanters.

Kings are bounde to mayntaine religion; and religion, Kings.

King James tould King Charles on his death-bed, that he was bound to mayntaine the church for God's sake, and even for his owne sake too; for when the church declyned, his power would declyne.

The Lord Trequar told the Kinge, that, if his Majesty had a will to *performe* what he had *promiste* to the Covenanters, the best way was to acte it cheerfully, and with hand-someness to his people; but if the King thought to outwitt them, he would bee deceived.

King James sayde, that he who hath an ill tongue, had neede of good handes.

At Newcas-
tle the 7th
May, 1639.

King Charles sayd, that his Deputy of Ireland had given him notice that the Scots

of Ireland, by petition, had desired the Deputy to give them, by oathe, or otherwise, a way to express their fidelity to the Kinge, and detestation to the Covenanters.

King sayd
that Argile
had two con-
sciences, as
Sir W. Raw-
leighe sayd of
my Lord Cob-
ham.

The King sayd at the same tyme, that, dislykinge my Lord of Argile's discourse, he cal'd the Earles of Roxboroughe and Morton to bee witnesses, and puttinge the same questions to them, which his Majesty had formerly done to the Lord Argile they assured the Kinge of their lives and fortunes, in case that were made good: the lyke did the Lord Argile; but the Lord Hamilton, by the King's commande, dissolving the assembly in the morninge, my Lord Argile went into the assembly in the afternoone.

My Lord Hamilton's mother walkes Edenboroughe streets with a case of pistols, and souldiers at her heeles, saying she goes to beate her son.

My Lord Hume's servants were offered an abatement of rent, if they would goe alonge with them; but some desired a renewing of their estates, which caused my Lord Hume to disarme them.

8th May,
1639.

A third son of my Lord of Huntley's came this day to the Kinge by sea, and offers 3000 men, for the Kinge's service in the Northe, governed by Kilderoy, a rebell and outlawed person, and so are his men.

He demandes mony and armes.

Yesterday Seton came to the Kinge, from this Lord, disguised as a fiddler.

Two dayes before, a messenger was taken with letters for the Cardinal de Richlieu, by Sir Thomas Gleman.

Texte: The K. hath commanded the Bishop of Durham to printe his sermon. A Lord telling the K. that his sermon was not excellent, though he was a learned man, the K. replied, that the Puritans of England had a great opinion of him, and that it might do some good among them.

Scotche pro- Always to defende, is, not defende.
verbe.

On Saturday the 11th, the Lord of Roxburghe told the K., at Newcastle, that his son, the Lord Carr, was turned Covenanter; in the afternoone, the K. committed him to his chamber.

On Monday the 13th, Lyon King of Armes for Scotland, brought the K. newes, that Sir James Kermichel was stayd by the Covenanters; and that he did not make proclamation, because the Covenanters threatened to hange him. He was committed at the tyme.

Scotche pro- I am as near you as your soule to the
verbe. grounde; meaninge, the sole of your shoe.

The Kinge told me "that it was strange
"the covenanters reported that they could
"not bee heard, when they never soughte him
"but as one Sovereigne seekes another.

"That the covenanters had deposed a
"minister for preachinge on the Fift he Com-
"mandment; that it was unlawful for sub-
"jects to take armes against their Kinge.

"That the reason of settinge up rulinge
"elders was to curbe the ministers."

May 16, 1639. Sir James Hamilton brought a letter to the Kinge from my Lord Hamilton, written by the Lord Rothes to the said Marquis; where the Lord Wrothes chargeth him to be the instrument of mischief happened to that kingdom; callinge him traytor divers tymes in it, and offers to prove it.

Earl of Rutland, Earle of Northampton, E. of Devonshire, E. of Berkshire, Lord Saint John, Lord Howard, Lord Saville, L. Dunstane, L. Paulet. The same day, the voluntary Lords, being before the King, refused to make a troope of their men. The K. being so gracious as to leave them to their owne way, they chose to put their men into severall troopes, and each Lorde gave his opinion by turne; named his number of men, and the troope he would put them in.

Not a Lord put any men into the General's troope, which troubled him.

The General's orders were proclaymed the 16th May.

Confin'd to the Maior's house. My Lord of Roxbourghe examined by the Secretarys of England and Scotland.

The K. being persuaded not to venture his person and army against desperate men, answered, that he remembered what Cavaliero Swyfte had say'd, being to fight with a man that had nothings, "that he would not venture a thousand pounds a yeare to no-thing."

May, Saturday the 21. The Kinge and army encamped at Gostwicke.

On Sonday I heard a sermon at the Holy Island with my Lord Brereton; and

May 27. On Monday, the Kinge and armye removed and laye down by the River Twyde, in sight of Scotland.

May 29. On Wednesday night the Kinge laye in the field.

May 31. My Lord Generall went to Dunse in Scotland, and brought away from my Lord Hume's, Witherington's evidences, which gave my Lord Hume cause not to come in, tho' he had promist it under his hand.

The Scots that are about the Kinge, seeme to hould their lande, by the tenure of givinge the covenanters intelligence of all that passethe in the Kinge's armye.

The covenanters are cominge, but, 'tis in armes.

Two things
learnt.

To eate like houndes, and lye like dogs.

Monday
night, 3d
June.

My Lord of Holland, with 12 troopes of horse, 3000 foote, and 44 field pieces, was sent to charge the covenanters at Helsall, but apearinge stronge, he did not, and returned.

He did outmarche the foote: was dared by the covenanters, who came marchinge towards him, and made him quitt the grounde he was on. My Lord of Holland sent a trumpet to knowe what they did so neare, contrarye to proclamation? They answered, because he came so neare them; and that *he* had first broke the proclamation. He replyed by the trumpet, that he did advise them to leave the place. They answered, that it would bee best for him to doe so, and if he did not remove, they would make him remove.

The Duke of Lennox put the Kinge in mind of *their* modesty, that might have charged the reare of my L. of Holland's horse, and would not. The Kinge sayd, "it was true."

On Monday night, the 3d June, 1639, the Kinge dreamt, that Mr. Porter had brought Lesley to him to kiss his handes.

The K. hath ordered it to my Lord of Newcastle, by precedent of the Dauphin's troope in France, to marche next his owne.

In the marche to Dunse, my Lord Newcastle, being put into the reare by the Generall of the Horse, told the Generall it was the Prince's troope: but taking no notice of this, he ordered him to marche in the reare; which he obeyed, but pull'd off the colours, and marcht with the staffe only.

Disputes 'twixt the Governor of Barwick and the Generall; 'twixt the Generall and Generall of the Horse.

To reduce the garrison to 1000.

To give the souldiers no paye for extraordinary service.

On Wednesday the 5th June, Lesley appeared with his army near Duns.

On Thursday, the Earle of Domfarlinge brought a petition from the covenanters to the Kinge, and kiste in his hande in comminge and goinge.

The Knight Marshall was sent with him to the covenanters about seaven of the clock at night,

To require them that the proclamation bee read:

To remove the campe out of the Verge.

The King was in counsell three hours before he resolved on this course.

On Friday the Knight-Marshall returned to the Kinge, made a fair report of ther obedience to the Kinge's demands; that the proclamation was read; and reade before Lesley, some few Lords, and a hundred parsons.

They petitioned anew upon the Knight-Marshall's motion; whereupon the King granted leave for their coming on Monday, by eight of the clocke in the morning, to my Lord Generall's tent, with six persons only.

This was signified for the K.'s pleasure, under Secretary Cooke's hande; but they desired it under the King's, by my Lord Donfarlyn, and it was granted.

On Tuesday the 11th June, they mett at my Lord Generall's tent, and the King's Counsell received them. They were no soner sett, but the K. went in amongst them, and debated the points in question, in most wise, just, and gracious maner.

On Thursday they mett in the morninge, when the Kinge was present, and presented their demands in writinge.

On Saturday the 15th, the K. gave them answer, which they accepted, and kiste the King's handes.

The Earle of Wrothes, the Lord Lodoun, the Earle Donfarlyn, Sir William Douglas, sheriffe of Divedale, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Johnson Clarke, register to the Assembly; these two last came in Thursday and Saterdag.

My Lord Wrothes tould the Kinge, that he would finde three leaves in the booke Belcanio, published in his name, wherein ther was not three lines of truth together. Offered to prove it; but was not cal'd.

To my Lord Wrothes desiringe the K. to declare ther should bee no bushops: "You
" would not have me innovate: and why should

“ I determine that which is in question?

“ Your lawes may exclude them, but I will
“ not.

“ That suspicion was no just cause for
“ subjects of takinge armes.

“ That no acte was committed, but to
satisfy ther desires, in taking away the ser-
vice, booke, &c.

“ That he was deceived in the characters
of the men.”

At Lesley's dinner, the priest that sayd
grace had a carabyn on one syde, and a sworde
on the other; and being asked “ why he was
“ so armed?” answered, “ to learne the trade
“ of a souldier.” “ That he would fighte or
“ preache with the bushops, but not drinke
“ or sweare.” “ That it was the Assembly of
“ CHRIST; and that CHRIST was above the
“ Kinge, and that therefore the Kinge had
“ no power over it.” The preachers enforce
it “ as CHRIST's cause; that they fight for
“ their salvation; that as many as dye in the
“ cause, dye martyrs; that the Kinge hath
“ power to indict an assembly, but not to
“ dissolve it; that the Kinge hath no nega-
“ tive voyce in it.”

The grace after dinner was halfe an hower
long.

One woman in Edinbroughe gave five hun-
dred pounds Englishe to the minister for the
busines. The women began the noyse against
the bushops, and pursued it.

The Covenanters paid 10,000 mensixe pence
the day apeace, being prest men. Others had

two-pence and two loaves the day. No Captayne tooke paye. All other men did beare ther owne charges. Not a man of ther army dead in six weekes, to the 19th June, the tyme they had been together. All thinges were done by comon consent and purse.

Motto in ther colours :

The Covenant.

For Religion. The Crowne.

The Countrye.

The Lady Marques had three companys. In her flag was a woman dishevelled, with an anchor in her hande. *Ne deseras, Domine*, might have been the wordes.

On Tuesday the 18th June the peace was concluded; the articles, on the Kinge's part, signed by Secretary Cooke and Secretary Sterlinge; on the Covenanters, by E. Wrothes, E. Dunfermlin; and on Thursday the 20, the Covenanters discharged ther army; the 21, delivered Edinborough Castle to my Lord Hamilton, who put Generall Ryven into it. Other things performed.

No. 10.

*A Grant of Wardship.**

CHARLES REX.—Whereas our Wardship of George Bennett, esq; is committed to the custody of our trusty

* “ Before the 32d year of King Henry VIII. wardships were
“ usually granted as Court favours to those who made suit for,
“ and had interest enough to obtain them.”—*Ritson*. “ During
“ the existence of the feudal tenures, on the death of any of the
“ King's tenants, an inquest of office, called *Inquisitio post mortem*,

and well-beloved servant, Sir Henry Herbert, knight, at £200 per annum, under the seales of our Court of Wardes, and our great seale of England, and that the greatest part of our said Warde's estate, as wee are credibly informed, lyinge near our garison of Beauvoir, may, by industry, yield us our yearlye rents with the arrears, and our Committee, the rest of the proffits for the use of the Warde.

You are therefore required by us to ayde and assist Sir Henry Herbert, knight, his assignee or assignees, with such numbers of horse, as may enable him, his assignee or assignees, to collect and gather such monies out of our said Warde's estate, as are due to us, and to our Committee, for our Warde's use, and from tyme to tyme shall growe due to us and to our Committee as aforesayd; wherein you shall doe us a very acceptable service. Given at our Court at Hereford, the sixthe day of September, in the one and twentieth yeare of our reigne, 1645. By his Majesti's command,

EDWARD WALKER.

To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Gervase Lucas, knight and baronet, Governor of our Castle of Belvoir, and to all officers under his command.

“was held, to inquire of what lands he died seized, who was his
 “heir, of what age he was, &c.; and in those cases, where the
 “heir was a minor, he became a ward of the crown; the land
 “was seized by its officers, and continued in its possession, or
 “that of the person to whom the crown granted it, till the heir
 “came of age, and sued out his livery, or *ousterlemaine*, that is,
 “the delivery of the land out of his guardian's hands. To regu-
 “late these enquiries, which were greatly abused, many persons
 “being obliged to sue out livery from the crown, who were by no
 “means tenants thereunto, the *Court of Wards and Liveries*
 “was instituted by stat. 32, Hen. VIII. c. 46.”—*Black. Com.* ii.
 61, iii. 258.—*Malone*.—The Court of Wards was abolished in
 the reign of Charles II.

No. 11.

The Protestation or Oaths administered by Prince Rupert.

I, A. B. beinge hereunto required, doe willingly and in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD, solemnly vow and protest as followeth.

1. That I believe noe power of Pope or Parliament can depose our Sovereigne Lord and Master Charles, or absolve me from my naturall allegiance and obedience unto his royall person and successors.

2. That the two houses of Parliament, without the King's consente, have no authority to make lawes, or to binde or oblige the subjects by their ordinances.

3. Wherefore I believe that the Earles of Essex and Manchester, Sir Thomas Feirfax, Sir William Waller, Collonall Massy, together with such as already have or hereafter shall take up armes, by authority and commission of the Members of Parliament att Westminster pretendinge to fight for Realme and Parliament, doe hereby become actuall rebels; and all such oughte, with all their adherents and partakers, to be persecuted and brought to condigne punishment.

4. That myself will never beare armes in their quarrell; but, if I shall bee thereunto called, will assist my Sovereigne by his armies in the defence of his royall person, crown, and dignity, against all contrary forces unto the uttermost of my life and fortunes.

5. That I will not discover the secrets of his Majesty's armies unto the rebels, nor hold any correspondence or intelligence with them, and all designes of theirs against our Sovereignes armies, or for the surprisinge or deliveringe up the cittys of Worcester or Hereford, or of any other of his Majesty's fortes, I

shall truely discover to whom it shall concerne, as soone as it comes to my knowledge.

6. That his Majestie's taking up armes for the causes soe oft by him declared in print, is wise and necessary,

7. That I will endeavour to put down all popular tumults, risings, rendezvous, meetings, confederacys, and associations of the people, in any of the townes, hundreds, or countyes, which are not warranted to assemble by his Majestie's express comission, or by power derived from him, by virtue of his commissions, and in the sense he means itt.

8. I doe from my harte deteste that seditious and trayterous late-invented nationall covenant; and I protest never to take itt.

All these particular articles I vow and protest sincerely to observe, without equivocation or mental reservation. So helpe me GOD!

This is a true copy of the protestation taken at Hereford by Prince Rupert's commande, in 1645, whilst I was governour of Hereford; and the sayd protestation was taken by John Boraston, parson of Ribbesford, att a Councell of Warre in Hereford, in my presence.

Dec. 25th, 1646.

B. SCUDAMORE.

Copy of another Paper.

On Sondag the 18th Septemb. 1642, the Parlament forces, commanded by Collonell Tynes, came to the gates of the citty of Worcester, about eight of the clocke in the morninge, and made an assault upon the gate that leeds for London, when they had many men slaine by the souldiers in the citty, commanded by Sir Tho. Littleton and Sir John Byron; and after some two howers fighte, retyred towards Auster.

On Thursday, the Kinge sent into Woster 20 tropes of dragoneers; and on Friday, the Prince Robert, generall of the horse, went from Bewdley, wher he laye on Thursday night, and enter'd Woster about twelve of the clock.

The townsmen of Bewdley were disarmed, and fyned, which was payd, and came to —, for their ill behaviour in the execution of the duties of militia.

No. 12.

*Articles exhibited against JOHN BORASTON, clarke, by
divers of the Parishioners of Ribseford.*

That the said John Boraston lived in the late King's quarters from the yeare 1642 untill 1646, and enjoyed the proffits of his rectory all the time that the said county was under the powers of the late Kinge, when all well-affected ministers to the Parlament quitted their meanes and residence in the said county.

That the said Boraston went voluntarily from his livinge in Wostersheir, to the late King's garrisons at Oxford, Worcester, and Hartlebery, and into his quarters before Glocester, and was very conversant with the late King's Commissioners for Worcestersheir.

That the said Boraston did officiate second servise at the alter, so called, in the chapell of Bewdley, with his surplus and hood, in June 1644, or thereabouts, notwithstandinge an ordinance of Parliament to the contrary.

That the said Boraston enjoyed two spirituall livinges in 1647, contrary to an Acte of Parlament, and received the proffits of both the said livinges, the one beinge in Wostersheir, the other in Shropshair.

That the said Boraston gave warninge to his parishioners of Ribsford, in the church of Ribsford, to observe the 25th day of December, in 1648, comonly called Christmas Day; and that the said Boraston would give them a sermon on the said day. And havinge assembled some of the parishoners, preached unto them on the said day, in the said church, and exhorted them to the observance thereof, notwithstandinge an ordinance of Parliament to the contrary.

That the said Boraston hath not only rayased the duties payd by the parishioners to his predecessors, incumbents, but exactes new duties upon his parishioners.

That the said Boraston hath left his parishioners many times without a sermon on the LORD's day, and preacheth only in the morninge on the LORD's day, when hee, the said Boraston, doth preach, though the neighbouring doe preach constantly twice every LORD's day.

That the said Boraston frequents taverns and ale howses, and countenanceth an unlicensed ale howse in Ribsford, by his frequent being there, which occasioneth great disorders all the weeke, but especially on the LORD's day.

That the saide Boraston lives from the parsonidge, and hath done so for all the time of his being rector there, whereby the soules of his parishioners are neglected in sickness and in health, and the pore unreleived.

No. 13.

Aditionall Articles exhibited against JOHN BORASTON, clerke, by diverse of the Parishoners of Ribsford in Wostershire.

That the sayd Boraston did voluntarily lende severall sumes of money to the King's Commissioners at Woster against the Parliament.

That the said Boraston went voluntarily from his liveinge in Wostershire, to the King's Courte in Glos-
tershire, and to the King's army lyeinge before Glos-
ter; and held intelligence with the Lord Viscount
Falkland, then Secretary to his Maiesty.

That the said Boraston continued in Wostershire
whilst it was under the King's comand, and injoyed
the profitts of his liveinge, when all well affected
ministers to the Parliament left theyr liveings, and
theyr profitts.

That the sayd Boraston hath not administered the
Sacrament in the parish church of Ribsford, or in the
chappell of Bewdley, for the five yeares last past, or
thereabouts.

That the said Boraston, notwithstandinge, doth
receave Easter duties and offerings soe called from the
said parishoners, and threateneth others of the said pa-
rishoners for refusing to pay.

That the said Boraston is of a very proud and con-
tentious spiritt, and doth lord it over his parishoners,
callinge honest men knaves, and honest women witches.

THOMAS DAWSON.

No. 14.

A private Communication to Lord H. HERBERT.

*A Relation of what passed betweene the Lord SIDNEY
and Sir ROWLAND GWYNNE, before the Privy Councill,
on Thursday Aprill 7th, 1692.—The Queen present.*

Sir Rowland Gwynne being called in, the Lord
President sayd,

Sir Rowland Gwynne, the Queen expects you will
now give her Maiesty a further accompt of what you
sayd to her Maiesty concerning the sale of offices in

Ireland, and my Lord Sidney's receiving bribes for them. If it be true, it is a great dishonour to her Maiestie's government, and to that Lord; but if it be not soe, it is fit the matter should be cleared.

Sir R. Gwynne. My Lords, what I sayd to her Maiesty was in conscience of my oath, which I tooke when their Maiestyes honoured me with being their servant. I have done nothing but my duty. I intended their Maiestyes service, without designing the hurt of any body.

Then applying himself to the Queene, he sayd,
I have as great deference for your Maiesty as any subject ever had for any Prince; but I hope your Maiesty did not apprehend what I sayd to your Maiesty soe as to think I did intend to become an accuser of my Lord Sidney. If I had the misfortune to offend your Majesty in what I sayd, I am infinitely sorry for itt; and knowing the integrity of my heart, shall yet hope to satisfie your Maiesty, that in this affaire I have most sincerely sought your Maiestyes service, and nothing else.

Then speaking to the Lords:

But, my Lords, I have noe complaint to make to your Lordshipps against my Lord Sidney; nor did I ever intend to make any to your Lordshipps. If I had any complaint to make, your Lordshipps know that my Lord Sidney is a Peer of England, and, a Parliament sitting, is not obliged to answeare here or in any other place but Parliament; soe that I think nobody can reasonably expect I should make a complaint, if I had any, where it cannot be indulged.

Upon this there was silence for neare a quarter of an houre, and at last the Lord Sidney sayd,

Sir Rowland Gwynne, when you were at my house, and I repeated to you what the Queen had told me you

sayd to her Maiesty, and desired you would produce the author of this report before the Councill, or I must charge you with itt, I thought you intended to bring witnesses against me.

Sir R. G.—I did not tell your Lordshipp I would, that I know of.

Lord Sidney.—I cannot say you did in words, but I understood you soe. My Lords, I desire Mr. Poultney may be called in, to tell you all what passed betweene me and Sir R. Gwynne.

Sir R. G.—My Lords, if there is any accusation against me in due forme of law, to which I am bound to answeare, I doubt not to cleare myselfe; but if there be none, then I know not to what purpose this witness should be called in against me. If your Lordships think such an examination legall, I must submitt to it for the present.

Lord President. He is not to be called in against you, but to satisfye her Maiesty.

Upon this Mr. Poultney was called in.

Lord President.—Now he is come in, I know not to what purpose, nor what to say to him.

Lord Rochester.—I suppose he is called in to confirme what passed betweene my Lord Sidney and Sir R. Gwynne.

Mr. Poultney.—I was sent for by my Lord Sidney on Wensday morning, the 23d of March last, to testifye what should passe betweene my Lord and Sir R. Gwynne; my Lord having sent to Sir R. G. to desire him to come and speake with him, I was there before Sir R. G. came, and followed him into my Lord's roome, and perfectly remember all was sayd, being prepared to charge my memory with itt. My Lord sayd, Sir Rowland Gwynne, the Queen hath told me that you have acquainted her Maiesty it is publicly

sayd, that all places are sould in Ireland; and when she bid you speake to me of itt, you sayd I was the most improper person to be applied to in this case, for if the places were sold, who but I could receive the money for them. I must justifie myself herein before the councill, and I desire you will produce your authority for this report before the councill, or I must charge you with itt.

Att which Sir R. Gwynne seem'd surpriz'd, but said little to itt.

Sir R. G.—My Lord President, I desire your Lordship will please to ask this gentleman, whether I sayd to him, or to my Lord Sydney, that my Lord Sidney had sold places, or received bribes.

Lord Sidney and Poultney.—Noe, you did not say soe.

Sir R. G.—I desire you will please to ask this gentleman, if I owned to my Lord Sidney the words he repeated to me.

Mr. Poultney.—Noe, you did not acknowledge them to be spoke by you, but I thought you did tacitely owne them.

Sir R. Gwynne.—It is very strange, that if a man says nothing, he shall be said tacitely to owne whatever is talked to him.

Lord Sidney.—Sir Rowland Gwynne, Sir Henry Vane and M. Murrey have told me, that you saide to them I had solde a place for seven hundred pounds.

Sir R. G.—My Lords, I know them both, and believe them honest gentlemen. I doe not remember I told them soe, and desire they may be called in. But I suppose this may be meant of 700l. I spoke to the Queen about, which was given to a custom-house officer.

Lord President.—Pray, Sir Rowland Gwynne, tell us if you have any thing that you can accuse my Lord Sidney of.

Sir R. G.—My Lords, I have nothing that I shall accuse my Lord Sidney of before your Lordships.

Then Sir R. G. withdrew, and about an houre after was called in.

Lord President.—Sir Rowland Gwynne, some of the Councill understand, that you accused my Lord Sidney of receiving £700 for an office in the Custom-house; but I think itt a hardship, that any gentleman's words should be ujdged till he explaines them.

Sir R. G.—My Lords, I am sorry my words should be soe mistaken, for I meant nothing of that nature, as I will imediately satisfye your Lordships.

When her Maiesty was pleased to honour me with the audience whence the businesse had its sole rise, I came to acquaint her Maiesty that I had information brought me of their Maiestyes being cheated of a French ship of great value; that the person who came to me undertook to prove into what hands the goods were delivered, and did not doubt but to make the whole matter soe clearly appeare, that their Maiestyes might recover their value by the end of next tearme; that the said ship had been seised at Scilly for their Maiestyes, but was released by a Custom-house officer there, for a bribe of 700l. which he could prove.

Lord Newport.—Sir Rowland Gwynne, before you goe, pray tell us if you can say any thing of my Lord Sidney's taking money for any places in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

Sir R. G.—I have nothing that I think fitt to say further to your Lordships.

Then Sir R. Gwynne withdrew.

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